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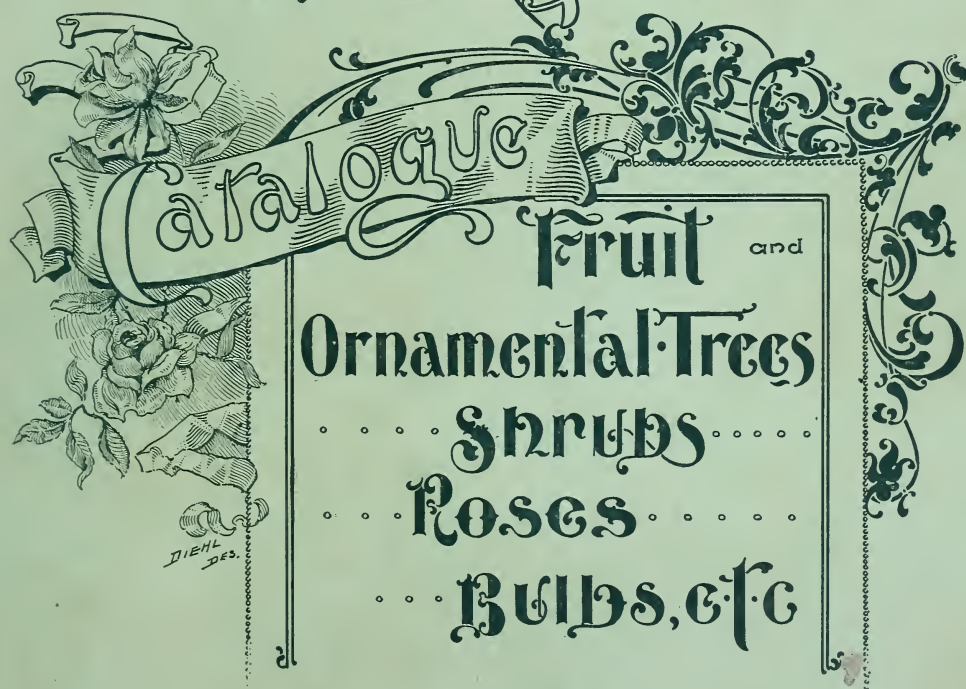
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No. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1853

Painesville Nurseries

The
Storrs & Harrison
Co.
Descriptive



PAINESVILLE,
OHIO.

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PLEASE TAKE THIS OUT AND USE IN ORDERING. Address :

THE STORRS & HARRISON COMPANY,

PAINESVILLE, LAKE CO., OHIO.

All remittances by Post Office or Express Order, Bank Draft and Registered Letter, are at our risk. Do not send Money or Postal Note in ordinary letters without registering; It is not safe; we will not be responsible for it, and if lost you must not expect us to make it up.

Name,
(Very Plain.)

Post Office, P. O. Box

County, State,

Street, Forward by

Express Office, Freight Station,

Express Co., Railroad,

Am't enclosed or ^{P. O.} Express Order, \$

do do - - Draft, \$

do do - - Cash, \$

do do Postage Stamps, \$

Total, \$

Date 189

VERY IMPORTANT. — No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plain.

QUANTITY.

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED.

PRICE.

\$ Cts.

QUANTITY.	NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED.	PRICE.	
		\$	Cts.

We will take pleasure in forwarding Catalogues to names of your friends who are interested in or likely to need
Trees, Small Fruits, Etc.

Painesville Nurseries.

Descriptive Catalogue.

No. 1.



FOR over forty years "From the Painesville Nurseries" has been a guarantee of first quality stock, true to name, handled and packed right, delivered to customers in best possible condition. We point with pride to the bearing orchards in every fruit locality; the ornamental trees and shrubs in private and public grounds, parks and streets; the roses and plants growing and blooming in garden and house for evidence in regard to how well we are succeeding in our endeavor to produce the best. Our Nurseries extend for about two miles along the shores of Lake Erie; no section is better situated for the production of well-ripened stock, the lake protecting from frosts and severe changes.

No other one nursery in the U. S. has so great a variety of soils, ranging from gravelly loam and deep muck to the heaviest clay. These advantages enable us to supply our customers with hardy, healthy, well-grown and well-rooted specimens of the immense variety

of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Grape-vines, Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Plants that are now indispensable for the successful filling of orders, to meet the requirements of planters from different sections of our country. The best grown stock must be properly dug, handled, cared for and packed to obtain the best results, large quantities being ruined every season through the ignorance of best methods or lack of proper facilities; we have the largest, costliest and best equipped cellars and packing houses in the business; in cellars are stored large amounts of stock, absolutely safe from cold or climatic changes during winter and kept back from early growth in the spring, that can be handled and shipped without exposure at proper time for planting in different localities.

With over 1,200 acres of land in our home-farms, of the greatest variety of soils; with one of the largest areas of glass devoted to the production of plants; with our forty years' experience; with every department carefully systematized and under the personal supervision of an experienced manager and member of the firm; with unsurpassed facilities for the prompt and accurate filling of all orders large or small from stock of our own growing, handled but once, graded to the highest standard and packed right; we solicit orders, confident of our ability to perform all we promise and realizing that honest deal and pleased customers are the only basis of continued prosperity. Few have any idea of the amount of capital required or items of expense necessary in conducting a large nursery of to-day; to enumerate a few annual expenses, we employ over 150 hands, increasing the number to nearly 300 during planting and packing season, use over 300,000 feet of lumber for boxes, 6 cars of moss, beside large quantities of excelsior, etc., for packing, 700 tons of coal in greenhouses and buildings, issue about 250,000 catalogues and price lists, costing over \$7,500.00 for postage alone.

OUR endeavor is to offer a full list of varieties best suited for market and home use; covering the entire season; weeding out kinds that do not generally succeed, or that are superseded by newer varieties; offering in newer introductions only such as we have reason to believe are improvements on older sorts and will prove of permanent value.

Do not plant too many varieties; a few kinds known to be desirable in your locality and market will prove a much better paying investment than long lists a few of a kind; for profit confine your lists to a few of the leading market varieties, using enough of other kinds to fill out season for home use, and to test the new sorts as to their desirability in your locality.

In our spring catalogue we offer a very complete list of vegetable, flower and farm seed, seed potatoes, etc. The gratifying increase in sales of this department year by year assures us that our efforts to furnish tested seeds of high vitality, grown from best selected stocks, are appreciated.

Personal inspection is cordially invited, visitors always welcome, should take pleasure in showing you over our grounds; the best time to inspect trees, etc., is during the growing season.

Remember our firm and nursery names "The Storrs & Harrison Co.," "Painesville Nurseries." We receive many complaints about goods sold as coming from "Lake Co. Nurseries," "Great Northern Nurseries," etc., Painesville, O. There are no such establishments.

Our specialty is direct deal with customers, employing no soliciting agents in any manner. A large amount of stock is furnished dealers in trees, plants, etc., and if they contract to procure of us the entire amount of their sales, we permit them to represent the stock sold as coming from our nurseries. Many of these men have been handling our stock for years and are doing a perfectly honest, legitimate business. If any doubt as to the reliability of any one trying to sell you stock, write us, giving his name before signing any orders. Some dealers take advantage of our reputation in effecting sales and procure their stock where it can be picked up cheapest; we know nothing of the transaction until their customers write us, complaining of stock, poor packing, not true to name, etc.

All dealers are hereby warned against using our catalogue in effecting their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc., as we cannot allow salesmen to use our catalogue or represent their trees as coming from our establishment unless there is a contract existing between us.

We issue the following catalogues, which will be mailed free to all applicants, except No. 1, for which we charge 10 cents.

No. 1. (This one). Descriptive of Fruit and Ornamental, Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Roses, Bulbs, Hardy Plants, etc., revised and issued from time to time as editions become exhausted.

No. 2. Issued annually about the 1st of January. About 160 pages, describing the leading varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc., with Price List.

No. 3. Issued in August. Descriptive of Holland and other Bulbs, Winter Blooming Plants, Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, etc., with Price List.

Always address

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

Painesville, Ohio.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ORDERS should always be placed early before assortments are broken; it is often impossible to procure varieties wanted if orders are delayed until time for planting. When spring planting is preferred, we will book orders in fall and set stock aside in cellar ready for shipment at any desired date.

In ordering, write the name, number and size of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors, also state whether standard or dwarf trees are wanted.

In filling orders, we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal merit when it can be done (always labeling with correct name), unless the party ordering says no substituting, in which case we will fill the orders so far as we can and return the balance. Those who are not well posted in the character of different sorts will do well to leave the selection to us, stating if wanted for family or market use, kind of soil, etc., and we will make the selection according to our best judgment.

OUR Nurseries are so situated that we have conveniences for sending trees to any part of the United States and Canada.

All goods will be delivered at railway or express office free of drayage.

We take receipts for all goods shipped, after which purchasers must look to forwarders for all damage caused by delay or miscarriage.

The necessity of giving plain directions about marking and the mode of conveyance, is one of the utmost importance. When full instructions for marking and forwarding are not given, we use our best judgment, but in so doing assume no responsibility.

Mistakes, we make them occasionally, and hold ourselves in readiness to promptly rectify so far as possible. Stock should be carefully examined and counted on *receipt*; if not right, write us *at once* goodnaturedly, if you can, but write anyhow, stating exactly what the trouble is. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons or treatment of stock after planting, we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made.

Small trees, vines, etc., can be safely forwarded by mail to any part of the United States.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by remittance for amount of bill or suitable reference.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.



FIRST-CLASS STANDARD PEAR, PLUM AND CHERRY.

SUCCESS depends in a large measure on the treatment given stock after received by the planter. Thousands of well grown, healthy specimens, delivered in first-class condition, are annually lost through neglect and bad treatment.

Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; as soon as received they should be heeled in, so mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. When planting take out but few at a time. One hour's exposure to hot sun or drying winds is sure death to many trees. More particularly is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is composed of a resinous matter which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will dilute and restore to its normal condition.

It may be taken as an invariable rule that good fruit cannot be raised upon a soil which is *wet* or not well drained. It should be rich enough to produce a good crop of corn, and should be well prepared for planting by deep plowing, and liberal manuring if not in good condition.

Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a *sharp* knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. If it be a *Standard Tree* for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches, and headed back to a proper height to form the top. If the tree is to be trained in the Dwarf or Pyramidal form, the necessary pruning should be done by *cutting back the last year's growth* in such a way as to give the tree the shape desired, thinning out superfluous branches wherever they interfere with the symmetry of the tree.

In properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod, in yard or lawn, the hole should be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land. Two persons are required to plant trees properly; while one holds the tree upright, let the other fill in with rich, mellow earth, carefully among the roots, keeping them in their position, and when the roots are all covered, stamp the soil down as solid as the surrounding ground. If the soil is dry or lumpy, something more powerful than the foot may be required. Thousands of trees are lost annually by leaving the ground loose in planting, permitting the air to penetrate to the roots. Plant the same depth as when in the nursery, except Dwarf Pears should be planted 3 to 4 inches deeper.

Remove all label wire from trees, that it may not cut the branches; keep a record or map of the names and varieties planted.

If the trees are tall or much exposed to winds, tie to a stake in such a manner as to prevent chafing.

As soon as planted, five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter, should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist, and aid the tree during dry weather.

**GUARANTEE OF GENUINE-
NESS.**—While we exercise the
greatest diligence and care to
have all our trees, etc., true to
label, and hold ourselves in read-
iness on proper proof to replace
all trees, etc., that may prove
untrue to label free of charge,
or refund the amount paid, it is
mutually understood and agreed
to between the purchaser and
ourselves, that our guarantee of
genuineness shall in no case
make us liable for any sum
greater than that originally re-
ceived for said trees, etc., that
prove untrue.

No grass or grain crops should be grown among fruit trees until they have attained bearing size. The ground between the rows can (with advantage to the tree) be cultivated with potatoes, cabbages, melons, etc., or corn, if not planted within six feet of the trees.

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall, nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for planting is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the early spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and heeled in over winter are not equal to trees fresh dug in the spring. If the heeling is properly done there could be no greater mistake, as young trees, if left standing in the nursery rows, are fuller of sap and much more likely to be injured by frost during the winter, while if dug in the fall the amount of sap is reduced, the wood appears more fully ripened, and if treated as described below, they come through bright and uninjured and can be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and trees early planted are more likely to live and make twice the growth of late planted trees.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lay at an angle of not more than thirty degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up to the bodies and *see that this is firmly packed*. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continue as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds. When evergreen boughs are not easily obtainable and winters are severe, the trees may be entirely covered with earth.

Suitable Distances for Planting.

Apples, Standard.....	25 to 40 feet.	Grapes.....	8 to 10 feet.
“ Dwarf.....	6 to 8 “	Currants.....	3 to 4 “
Pears, Standard.....	16 to 18 “	Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 “
“ Dwarf.....	10 “	Raspberries, Red.....	3 to 4 “
Peaches.....	16 to 18 “	“ Black.....	4 to 5 “
Nectarines and Apricots.....	16 to 18 “	Blackberries.....	5 to 7 “
Cherries, Sweet.....	16 to 20 “	Strawberries, Rows.....	1 by 3½ “
“ Sour.....	12 to 15 “	“ in Beds.....	1½ by 1½ “
Plums.....	16 to 20 “	Asparagus in beds.....	1 by 1½ “
Quinces.....	10 to 12 “		

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre.

4 feet each way.....	2,723	15 feet each way.....	194
5 “ “ “.....	1,742	18 “ “ “.....	135
6 “ “ “.....	1,210	20 “ “ “.....	110
8 “ “ “.....	680	25 “ “ “.....	70
10 “ “ “.....	430	30 “ “ “.....	48
12 “ “ “.....	302	33 “ “ “.....	40

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, Strawberries, planted 1½ by 3 feet, each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.

SPRAYING—When to Spray.

EXPERIENCE has demonstrated the fact that Spraying at the proper time and properly done for protection against destructive insects, rot, fungus and blight, is the best if not the only sure remedy against these enemies of the horticulturist and that it has succeeded and will succeed is evidenced by the rapidly increasing interest manifested in the manufacture, sale and use of spraying machines, and the good results obtained by those who have practiced this mode of protection.

APPLE TREES.—For prevention of leaf blight, spray as soon as the leaves are full grown, with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal carbonate of copper. To destroy the aphid or plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion as soon as the pests appear. To destroy the codling moth, canker worm and curculio, spray with Paris green or London purple, ¼ pound in 40 or 50 gallons of water, soon after the blossoms fall, and again two weeks later. To destroy the web worm, spray with London purple or kerosene emulsion about August 1st to 10th, or as soon as they appear. This application should be made during the middle of the day, when the worms are out of their webs and feeding on the leaves.

CHERRIES.—Treatment same as recommended for the apple.

PEARS.—The pear slug can easily be destroyed by spraying with Paris green four ounces to 50 gallons of water, or kerosene emulsion as soon as it begins operations. Pear and quince blight can be destroyed by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The codling moth and curculio should be treated the same as recommended for apple trees.

PLUMS.—Destroy the aphid with kerosene emulsion and a fine spray nozzle. The curculio can be destroyed by spraying with 3 ounces Paris green to 40 gallons of water. First application should be made as soon as blossoms have fallen, and repeated at intervals of a week or ten days. Four applications should be sufficient. Other enemies of the plum will be destroyed by this method, but in all cases be particular to keep the poison and water constantly stirred.

GRAPE ROT AND MILDEW.—Use the Bordeaux mixture.

KEROSENE EMULSION—Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point. Then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate, and it may be diluted easily at pleasure. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water or about 14 times as much water as kerosene.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Six pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in six gallons of water; in another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slacked in six gallons of water. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add ten gallons of water. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and strained, is ready for use. In straining this mixture reject all the lime sediment, using only the clear liquid; strain the whitewash through a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of a barrel.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.


THE time of ripening is given for average season in Northern Ohio; in other sections, North and South, seasons will vary as to locality.

The past few years have witnessed a wonderful development of knowledge of improved methods of fighting insect enemies and diseases of fruit, and in the manufacture of spraying machines and other appliances for the proper application of remedies. A little care and attention now enables the fruit grower at small cost to protect and bring to maturity in good condition his crops of fruit.

APPLES.

The following list are all well tested sorts and we believe includes the best for general planting and market use.

In our list of Russian and Hardy sorts are many varieties of first-class quality and very hardy; the area for apple culture in the West and Northwest is being gradually extended by the introduction of these varieties; most of them are also proving themselves the best and most profitable kinds to plant in the older apple sections.

 Those starred (*) are the Russian and hardier kinds.

DWARF TREES on Paradise stock can be furnished in a select list of varieties covering the season. These trees or bushes are very productive, generally maturing fine specimens two years after planting. Taking up but little room they are especially adapted for village gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruit.

SUMMER.

***EARLY COLTON**—One of the best early hardy apples, begins to ripen before Early Harvest. Abundant and annual bearer. Form regular, nearly round, of uniform medium size. Color yellowish white. Very valuable for family use. Aug.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size, round, straw color; tender, sub-acid, productive. Aug.

GOLDEN SWEET—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; good bearer. Aug.

KESWICK CODLIN—Large, tender, juicy; excellent for cooking; productive and early in bearing. Aug. to Oct.

***RED ASTRACHAN**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful, productive. Aug.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. Aug.

SOPS OF WINE—Medium, dark crimson; juicy, sub-acid. Aug. and Sept.

***TETOSKY**—Hardy as a crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. Aug.

WESTERN BEAUTY, (Summer Rambo.)—Large to very large; skin pale, striped and splashed with red; flesh light yellow; tender, juicy, almost melting, flavor good. Aug. and Sept.

***YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—One of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. Early bearer, frequently producing fine fruit on 2-year trees in nursery rows. Good grower and hardy; fruit pale yellow, roundish ovate, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens before early harvest. July and Aug.

AUTUMN.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, fine, productive and desirable. Sept. and Oct.

***ALEXANDER**—Large size, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, with a pleasant flavor. Valuable on account of its hardness. Oct.

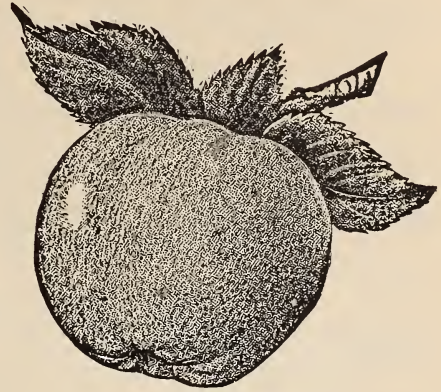
COLVERT—A large, roundish striped apple; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; valuable for market. Oct.—Nov.

***DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG**—Tree a strong grower, young and abundant bearer. Fruit large, yellow streaked red, rich sub-acid flavor, juicy and good. The best known Russian sort, valuable in all sections for both market and home use. Sept.

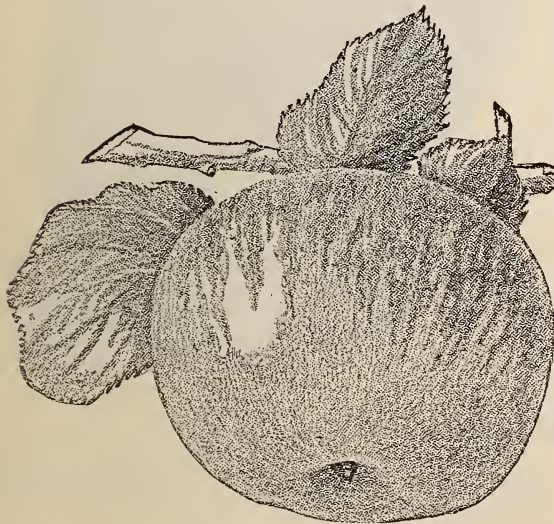
***HAAS**—(Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly. Oct. and Nov.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. Sept. and Oct.

MUNSON SWEET—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good; fine bearer. Oct. to Jan.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.



RED BIETIGHEIMER.

low with blush in the sun; juicy, tender, good. Sept. and Oct.

PUMPKIN SWEET—(Pumpkin Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish, russet apple, very rich and sweet. Valuable. Oct. and Nov.

RAMBO—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender, good and productive. Oct. to Dec.

RED BIETIGHEIMER—Fruit large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Sept.

SWEET SWAAR—Fruit large, roundish, flattened; rich golden yellow; flesh yellow, tender, rich, spicy and good. Oct.

TRUMBULL SWEET—Medium; whitish yellow

WINTER.

BALDWIN—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the most popular winter apples. Jan. to April.

BEN DAVIS—(New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—Large handsome, striped, productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest as a market variety. Tree remarkably healthy and vigorous. Dec. to Mar.

***BOTTLE GREENING**—Native of Vermont. Tree hardy vigorous grower. Fruit medium, greenish yellow, shaded crimson in sun. Flesh white, sub-acid, almost melting. Jan. and Feb'y.

***BELLE DE BOSKOOP**—Of Russian origin. Tree vigorous and spreading in habit; comes into bearing early and produces abundant crops. Fruit good size; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface; flesh crisp, tender, and juicy; flavor brisk sub-acid, rich, and of very good quality. Jan. to March.

***BABBITT**—(Western Baldwin)—The tree is a very strong, large grower; leaves large and tough. Fruit large, roundish, deep red; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp, rich, fine acid. Jan. to March.

DANVERS SWEET—Tree productive and upright, fruit medium size, greenish yellow, with orange blush; flesh yellow, firm and sweet, excellent. Dec.

DOMINIE, (Winter Rambo)—A large, flattened, greenish-yellow apple, with stripes of bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy; good grower and very productive. Fine for the Western States. Nov. to April.

EWALT—A fine, showy apple; very large, roundish, slightly conical; bright yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid. Nov. to March.

***FAMEUSE**, (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Productive and hardy. Nov. to Feb'y.

FALLAWATER, (Tulpehocken)—Large, roundish, slightly conical, smooth; skin yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; tree a strong grower and good bearer. Nov. to Jan.

FLORY, (Flory's Bellflower)—Medium to large; rich yellow, tender, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an abundant bearer. Nov. and Dec.

GREEN SWEET—Medium size; skin green, somewhat dotted; juicy and very sweet; one of the best Winter sweet apples. Dec. to April.

GOLDEN RUSSET, (Bullock's Pippin, Sheep Nose)—Medium or small, roundish ovate; clear, golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; good bearer. Nov. to Jan.

***GIDEON**—Tree hardy as a crab, vigorous, an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color rich golden yellow with a clear and handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid. In form and general appearance resembles the Yellow Bellflower. Nov. to Jan.

***GRIMES' GOLDEN**—(Grimes' Golden Pippin)—Of the highest quality; medium to large size; deep golden yellow, sub-acid, aromatic, spicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. Jan. to April.



GANO.



GIDEON.

GANO—An improved Ben Davis, fully its equal in productiveness and hardiness, a much handsomer fruit, being nearly covered with deep dark red, making it one of the most attractive market varieties. Dec. to March.

HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong, good bearer. Nov. to May.

KING—(Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. One of the best. Nov. to May.

***LONGFIELD**—One of the imported Russian varieties, a free upright grower, early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes; a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly, sub-acid. Dec. to March.

LOY—Originated in Missouri. Fruit medium to large, yellowshaded red, best quality long keeper. Tree vigorous, early and annual bearer. Dec. to June.

- MANN**—Medium to large, deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy, an upright grower; early annual bearer and a late keeper. Jan. to April.
- MISSOURI PIPPIN**—Medium to large; pale whitish yellow, splashed with light and dark red; flesh whitish; crisp, moderately juicy, sub-acid. Jan. to April.
- *NORTHWESTERN GREENING**—Hardy, yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper.
- NORTHERN SPY**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Jan. to June.
- *ONTARIO**—Fruit large, skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with bright, rich red; flesh fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid, refreshing, slightly aromatic. Jan. to April.
- *PEWAUKEE**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; striped and splashed; flesh yellowish white, melting, juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy; quality good to best. Jan. to June.
- *PETER**—(Gideon's "Best of All")—Originated at Excelsior, Minn., from seed of the Wealthy, which it resembles in size and color. In quality it is better, season four to six weeks later. Pronounced by good judges to be superior to the Wealthy in every respect; has endured 45 degrees below zero without injury, and borne fine crops where other hardy varieties failed. A strong, upright grower, and promises to be *the apple* for the great Northwest.
- PARADISE WINTER SWEET**—Large, yellowish-white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive. Dec. to March.
- RAWLE'S JANET**—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy. Feb. to April.
- ROME BEAUTY**—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Nov. to Feb.
- RHODE ISLAND GREENING**—Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; an abundant bearer. Dec. to April.
- *SCOTT'S WINTER**—From Vermont. One of the best, long-keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy; color bright red, flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy, and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April and May.
- SHANNON**—Originated in Arkansas, a popular and valuable apple in that locality. Tree vigorous grower of spreading habit. Fruit large to very large, pale yellow, deep yellow in the sun; flesh whitish yellow, rather coarse, juicy, tender, mild, sub-acid. Nov. to Dec.
- STARK**—An Ohio apple, fast increasing in popularity on account of its long keeping and profitable market qualities. An early and abundant bearer, vigorous grower. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Jan. to May.
- *SALOME**—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July, and has been kept in excellent condition until October. May and June.
- TALMAN'S SWEET**—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. the most valuable baking apple; productive. Nov. to April.
- TWENTY-OUNCE, (Cayuga Red Streak)**—Its handsome appearance and extremely large size makes it a favorite market variety. Greenish yellow splashed and marbled with stripes of red; flesh coarse grained, sprightly pleasant flavor. Oct. to Jan.
- WAGNER**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent, very productive; bears very young. Dec. to May.
- WHITE PIPPIN**—Fruit large, greenish white, pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor. Jan. to March.
- *WALBRIDGE, (Edgar Red Streak)**—Fruit medium, handsome, striped red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Tree a vigorous grower. Especially desirable in cold sections for its hardness and productive-ness. March to June.

***WEALTHY**—Healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid ; very good. Doing well in nearly all sections, one of the most desirable late fall and early winter varieties. Nov. to Jan.

***WOLF RIVER**—A handsome apple, originating at Fremont, Wisconsin. Fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson ; flesh white, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid, with a peculiarly spicy flavor. Jan. and Feb.

CRAB APPLES.

EVERY garden and farm should possess at least a few Crab Apples. Trees are ornamental, handsome growers, and when in bloom or producing their loads of highly-colored fruit make beautiful specimens that grace any situation. Perfectly hardy and succeed on all kinds of soil in the most exposed locations ; annual bearers, usually fruiting the second season after planting, producing large crops of beautiful fruit that can be canned, cooked, jellied, dried or preserved, and many of the newer varieties are pleasant and rich as table fruits ; for cider or vinegar they are unequalled.

The following are the most valuable varieties :

HYSLOP—Fruit large, produced in clusters, deep crimson covered with blue bloom. Very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Oct. to Jan.

MONTREAL BEAUTY—Fruit large, bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red ; one of the most beautiful of all. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid ; good. Oct. and Nov.

MARTHA—Raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. A rapid, stiff grower, perfect pyramid in tree ; great bearer of the most beautiful fruit ; bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red ; mild, clear tart, surpassing all others for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. Oct. and Nov.

POWERS LARGE—Waxen white, shaded and striped with crimson and yellow ; sharp yet mild acid ; fine for cooking. Oct.

TRANSCENDENT—Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter ; excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. By many considered a good eating apple ; skin yellow, striped with red ; one of the most popular. Sept. and Oct.

VAN WYCK SWEET—Fruit very large ; skin yellowish white, colored light red and covered with bloom ; flesh yellowish white ; sweet and tender ; small core. Oct. and Nov.

WHITNEY'S No. 20—Large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter ; skin smooth, glossy green ; striped, splashed with carmine ; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant ; ripens latter part of August. A fair dessert fruit, and one of, if not the best for cider and vinegar. Tree a great bearer and very hardy ; a vigorous, handsome grower, with dark green, glossy foliage. Really deserves a place in our apple list ; there are few early varieties of so much merit.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Medium size, almost round ; fine amber or golden color, with tinge of red in sun ; fine for preserves.

PEARS.

THE cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. They succeed in most soils but do best on a rather heavy clay or loam. One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather, when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

Another important point is trimming the fruit ; when trees set a large crop this should always be done when fruit is about one-third grown. Pears budded on seedling Pear stocks make a Stan-

dard tree best adapted to permanent orchards; budded on French quince stocks make a Dwarf tree adapted to yards, gardens, etc.; they are very productive, usually commence fruiting the second season from planting. Not all kinds succeed well on the quince but with a proper selection of varieties, careful cultivation on good well enriched soil they prove exceedingly remunerative when planted in large orchards for market culture.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form.

For years we have made Pears one of our leaders, and take much pride in our blocks. Having made special study of methods of propagation and growing, and having soil especially adapted to their culture, we claim that no better and few equal Standard or Dwarf are or can be grown.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards" or both.

SUMMER.

BARTLETT—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular; succeeds best as a Standard. D. and S. Aug. and Sept.

BOSC—A large fine pear, russetty yellow, slight brownish red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed. Tree moderate grower and productive. S. Sept. or early Oct.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. A splendid pear, ripening before Bartlett. D. and S. Aug.

KOONCE—From Southern Illinois. Has been thoroughly tested in orchards for several years. Tree a strong upright grower equalling Keiffer; hardy, has produced good crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium to large, yellow with carmine cheek; quality good, ripens with the earliest, does not rot at the core. In some sections the only early market pear that has proven a success for market planting. Its combination of earliness, freedom from blight and rot, productiveness, size, handsome appearance and hardiness make it the leading early market variety. S. July.

LAWSON—(Comet.) Fruit large for so early a pear; sufficiently firm to insure its being a good shipper; of brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh juicy and pleasant; yet like many popular market fruits not of highest quality. D. and S. July and Aug.

LeCONTE—Seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. Resembles the Bartlett somewhat in fruit and time of ripening. Has proven very profitable at the South. S. Sept.

MADELEINE—Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. S. Aug.

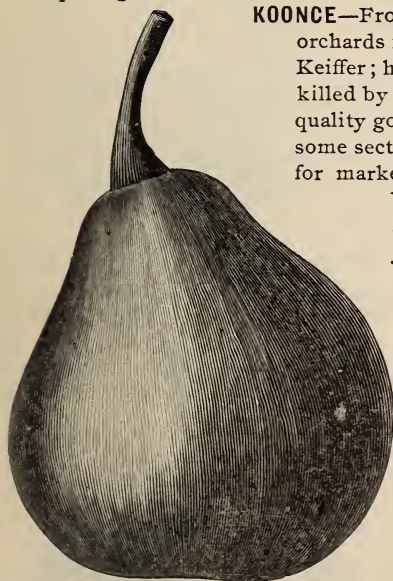
MARGARET—(Petite Marguerite.) Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous and

of first quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. The finest pear of its season and worthy of special attention. D. and S. Last of Aug.

SUMMER DOYENNE—(Doyenne d'Ete.) A beautiful, melting sweet pear, rather small. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. S. First of Aug.

SOUVENIR du CONGRESS—Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. S. Aug. and Sept.

TYSON—Medium size, bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown; buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. D. and S. Aug.



KOONCE.

WILDER—One of the earliest ; good keeper and shipper ; tree vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive. Fruit small to medium ; bell-shaped, irregular ; surface smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine ; core closed, very small ; flesh pale, whitish yellow, fine grained, tender ; flavor sub-acid, sprightly ; quality good ; one of the best early market sorts. D. and S. First of Aug.

AUTUMN.

ANJOU—(Beurre d' Anjou.) Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson ; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor ; very productive ; succeeds well on the quince ; the *best* for late fall and early winter, both for home use or market. Should be in every collection. D. and S. Oct. to Jan.

ANGOULEME—(Duchesse d' Angouleme.) Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet ; flesh white, buttery and juicy, with a rich excellent flavor. It succeeds to perfection and is always fine on the quince ; its large size and beautiful appearance makes it a general favorite and the most profitable market variety as a Dwarf. D. and S. Oct. and Nov.

BELLE LUCRATIVE—A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russeted ; melting and delicious ; productive. One of the best autumn pears. S. Sept. and Oct.

BUFFUM—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet ; buttery, sweet and excellent. S. Sept. and Oct.

BARTLETT-SECKLE—A cross between two of the oldest and best varieties combining many of the valuable characteristics of each. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit good size, highest quality, rich, well flavored, high colored, handsome. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

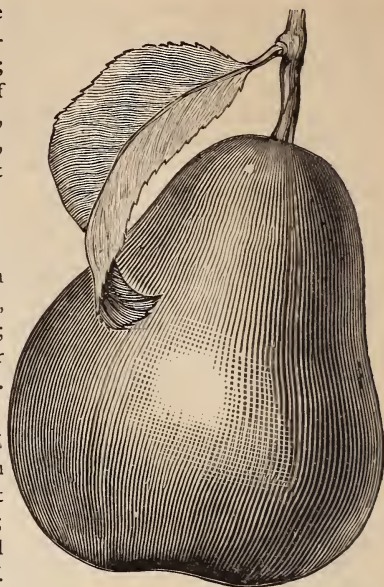
CLAIRGEAU—Large ; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots ; flesh yellow, buttery, somewhat granular, with a perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, render this a valuable sort. S. Oct. and Nov.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine ; good bearer ; one of the hardiest and does well nearly everywhere. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

GARBER—One of the Japan Hybrids ; earlier and larger than Keiffer ; hardy, productive, early bearer ; excellent for canning. S. Sept. and Oct.

HOWELL—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek ; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. An early annual and profuse bearer ; hardy and valuable. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

IDAHO—Possesses many valuable characteristics ; strong, vigorous growth ; as hardy or hardier than Flemish Beauty ; very productive ; large size ; long keeper, and carries well to market. We have kept fruit received from Idaho over two weeks in good condition. Excellent quality. Ripens a month later than Bartlett, and undoubtedly will become as popular as that standard variety. Large and handsome ; core very small, many entirely seedless ; skin golden yellow, with russety spots ; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained, very tender and buttery, with a rich subdued acid flavor. Even when dead ripe it makes no approach to insipidity. Has fruited in many sections in the east, giving best of satisfaction ; samples from our trees compare favorably with best specimens ever received from Idaho. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.



WILDER.



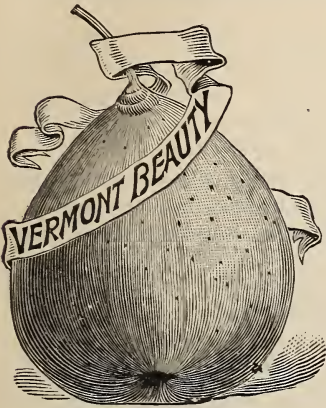
IDAHO.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET—Said by the introducer to be an exceedingly early bearer and bears enormously every year, the fruit hanging in clusters. The foliage is tough and leathery, enabling it to endure great heat and drought without injury. The fruit is handsome, of a flat or apple shape, very uniform, of good size—eight or ten inches around—and becomes a handsome golden russet color. S. Sept.

KIEFFER—Probably no fruit has ever had so much praise and condemnation, but the fact that large growers who planted orchards of it several years ago are still planting it largely is the best evidence of its value; while not of best quality, properly ripened it is a fair dessert fruit and one of the very best for canning and preserving. Its large size and handsome appearance will always cause it to sell readily on the market. Its freedom from blight, early bearing, wonderful productiveness, exceedingly vigorous growth and handsome appearance all indicate that it has come to stay. S. Oct. and Nov.

LOUISE BONNE—Large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. One of the best on the Quince. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

SHELDON—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous highly perfumed flavor; of first quality. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, hardy and productive. S. Oct.



SECKEL—Small, skin rich yellowish brown, when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Tree a moderate grower. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

VERMONT BEAUTY—An abundant, early bearer, and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy. Its hardiness and free-growing qualities combined with its beauty and excellent quality make it one of the most desirable of recent introductions. *Rural New Yorker* says: "The fruit ripens a little later than the Seckel and much excels that variety in size and beauty. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic. It cannot do otherwise than stand at the head of our fall pears." D. and S. Oct.

WORDEN-SECKEL—A seedling of the Seckel, which for many years has been conceded to be the standard of excellence. Equal in quality to its famous parent which it much resembles in flavor, is equally as luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. Grown under like conditions, we think it will average a half larger. In color, when well ripened, it closely resembles Clapp's Favorite, but is a little brighter red on one side, and a light golden yellow on the other, sprinkled with very faint russet dots, with a skin that is usually as smooth and waxy as if it had been varnished. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckel; hardy and an enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last. We know of no other Pear which combines such high quality, rare beauty and great productiveness, and probably no other has been received with such universal favor, or has called forth from competent critics so much spontaneous praise, and so little criticism. S. Oct.

WINTER.

BORDEAUX—Largest size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a most valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. S. Dec. to March.

EASTER—Large, yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the finest winter pears. Best on quince. D. and S. Dec. to Feb.

LAWRENCE—Medium to large, yellow covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. D. and S. Nov. and Dec.

MT. VERNON—Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A good late pear. D. and S. Dec.



LINCOLN CORELESS.

PRESIDENT DROUARD—A variety recently introduced from France, highly recommended for its rich flavor and great keeping qualities. Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome; melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. S. Feb. to March.

LINCOLN CORELESS—The original tree always free from blight, and with few exceptions produced annual crops. Trees are good growers with large healthy foliage, hardy and free from disease. Fruit is all solid meat, usually no core or seeds; very large, sometimes weighing over a pound. When ripe, is high colored and handsome, flesh, rich yellow, juicy and aromatic. Claimed to be the best shipper, of the best quality, and the largest, handsomest and latest of winter pears. D. and S. Dec. to March.

PEACHES.

THE Peach requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best. To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes, or potash in some other form. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

In planting, always reduce stem about one-third and cut side branches to about one bud.

Our land and climate is admirably adapted to the production of stocky, well-rooted, thoroughly ripened trees; using only Tennessee natural pits for seedlings and buds from young, thrifty stock for propagating insures perfectly healthy trees. Our large trade in the peach belt of Ohio and Michigan, where hundreds of acres of our trees are in bearing, and where we have customers among the large planters who have depended on us for their stock for over twenty years, is the best evidence as to quality and purity of our stock.

We offer a select list of the varieties, beginning with the earliest and covering the season to the very latest. Our list includes many valuable new sorts that are proving the best market varieties.

ALEXANDER—Of good size, well-grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference; handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tinge of crimson; rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor. Middle to end of July.

BARNARD'S YELLOW RARERIP—Medium; yellow, cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. Hardy and productive. First to middle of September.

BEER'S SMOCK—A large, yellow flesh peach, an improvement on Smock's Free, which it resembles. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable market sorts. Last of Sept. to first of Oct.

BLIEU'S LATE—A large, white flesh freestone, with a beautiful flush cheek, ripening ten days later than Smock Free. Valuable in the South. Oct.

BEATRICE, (Early Beatrice)—Medium size, handsome appearance, good quality. White marbled with bright red. Succeeds Alexander.

CANADA, (Early Canada)—Resembles Alexander, white flush with red cheek; unusually hardy, very prolific. One of the best early sorts. July.



CROSBY—Originated about 1875. The constant bearing, often when all others have failed, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention. Of the low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager and others of that class of hardy peaches. Fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine. It ripens between Late and Early Crawford; a good family Peach at all times, and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts; when it is considered that its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that so often kill all other good varieties, its special value is apparent; a fine yellow peach to supply the market when there are no others. Sept.

COOLIDGE'S FAVORITE—Large white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent; productive. Middle to end of Aug.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This very beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive. Last of August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of Sept.

CHINESE CLING—Large, creamy white, shaded and marbled with red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. First of Aug.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh very firm; five days earlier than Smock; strong grower and a heavy bearer. Sept.

CHAMPION—Many specimens have measured 10 inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties; skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, the largest size, highest flavored and best shipper of the early peaches and the only perfect freestone. Early Aug.

EARLY MICHIGAN—One of the profitable Michigan market varieties, originating in a different section but seeming to be almost an exact counterpart of "Lewis." Aug.

EARLY TOLEDO—Originated in the great peach belt of N. W. Ohio. Is being largely planted in orchards, as the best early market variety for that section. Very hardy both in tree and bud; so far has produced a good crop every season; ripening soon after Alexander, is much larger, of superior quality and a grand improvement on that variety. Good size, not liable to rot, carries well to and presents a handsome appearance in market. Early August.

ELBERTA—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections north and south. One of the leading market varieties. Follows Early Crawford.



ELBERTA.

- FOSTER**—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Very handsome. Last of August.
- GOLDEN DROP**—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market, selling for the highest price. Good quality, a very early and profitable bearer, hardy. Originated in Michigan where it has rapidly forged to the front. One of the best market varieties. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smocks.
- GLOBE**—An improved Crawford Late. Tree a rapid, vigorous grower and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form; flesh very firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge toward the pit; quality good, pleasant, rich, vinous and luscious. Last of Sept. and first of October.
- HALE'S EARLY**—Medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh melting, juicy and high flavored. Middle of Aug.
- HILL'S CHILI**—Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan. Last of Sept.
- HEATH CLING**—Very large, creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white, juicy, tender, rich and melting; valuable for preserving and canning; will keep a long time. Oct.
- JAQUES' RARERIPPE**—Large, roundish; dark yellow, shaded with dull red; flesh yellow, juicy, slightly sub-acid; a good market sort. Middle of September.
- HORTON'S RIVERS**—A seedling of Early Rivers of which it is a counterpart in size, color and quality, but is a perfect freestone and follows Early Rivers in time of ripening; hardy and prolific and will undoubtedly supersede its parent for a market variety. Aug.
- KALAMAZOO**—Our descriptions of Kalamazoo and Lewis are from Mr. R. Morrill, President of the Michigan State Horticultural Society: "Originated in Kalamazoo, attracted attention by bearing regular crops of large fruit of highest quality in a locality where the peach is considered a failure. A wonderfully strong grower, bears full loads of fruit at two years old. Sets an enormous amount of fruit. My trees shed a large portion soon after bloom falls, but so far (four crops,) have required some thinning. Size equals Early Crawford, more uniform, pit small; flesh thick, yellow, superb quality. Skin golden yellow with light crimson cheek. Fewest culls of any variety I ever saw. Kalamazoo, Lewis and Golddrop are our money makers, fully as reliable as a potato crop and grown as cheaply bushel for bushel. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford."
- LEWIS**—"Is the earliest free-stone we have. Remarkably hardy, having withstood 24° below zero and produced a full crop. Commences to fruit first year from planting and has never failed to produce a full crop. Vigorous grower with strong crotches enabling it to carry heavy loads. Size medium to large, must be properly thinned to perfect its load of fruit. I have thinned 1,500 peaches off a 4-year old tree and then picked five bushels of prime ripe fruit." Pit small, flesh white, juicy; skin white with rich crimson cheek; free from rot. Aug.
- LARGE EARLY YORK**—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious, vigorous and productive. End of Aug.
- LEMON CLING**—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek in the sun, somewhat resembling a lemon in form; flesh yellow, tinged with red at the stone. Hardy and productive. Middle to last of September.
- LEMON FREE**—This magnificent yellow peach originated in Summit County, Ohio, and has proved itself to be harder than any other good peach grown in that section, and by far the most profitable. The name is very appropriate, as it is almost of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex; color a pale yellow when ripe. It is of large size, the finest specimens measuring over twelve inches in circumference; of excellent quality; is immensely productive. One of the most valuable sorts for home use or market. Last Sept.
- MARSHALL'S LATE**—Very large, deep yellow; immensely productive, ripening midway between Smocks and Salway, filling an important gap. First of Oct.
- MOUNTAIN ROSE**—Large, red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early freestone peaches. Should be in every collection. First of Aug.
- MILLER'S CLING**—Vigorous grower, healthy and hardy. Large, perfect form and color; flesh golden yellow, very sweet. Remarkable for its long-keeping qualities; have kept the fruit for two weeks in an ordinary room with no sign of rot or decay. Middle of Sept.
- OLD MIXON CLING**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of Sept.

Stedman 1876 Co. N.Y. N.Y.

THE "CROSBY"



- OLD MIXON FREE**—Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First half of Sept.
- PROLIFIC**—A fine large variety, ripening after Crawford, and promising to take high position for both market and home use. Fruit large, attractive, firm; one of the best shippers; flesh yellow, fine flavor. Tree a very strong grower; hardy and productive. Sept.
- REEVES' FAVORITE**—Large, roundish; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with vinous flavor; a good, hardy variety. Sept.
- RED CHEEK MELOCOTON**—A well known and popular old variety; large, oval, yellow, with deep red cheek, and a good, rich, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and productive. About 10th of Sept.
- RIVERS, (Early Rivers)**—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Early in Aug.
- STEPHENS' RARERIP**—A vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young, and yields immense crops. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged, high-colored Old Mixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues about three weeks. Freestone, white-fleshed, juicy and high flavored.
- STUMP THE WORLD**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. End of Sept.
- SUSQUEHANNA**—One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red; melting, rich and good. Last of Aug.
- SMOCK FREE**—Large, yellow with red cheek, bright yellow flesh. Enormously productive. One of the very best market sorts. Last Sept.
- SMOCK CLING**—Large, oblong; yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Sept.
- SALWAY**—Large, roundish; skin creamy yellow, with crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous; one of the best late peaches where it will ripen. Oct.
- SCOTT'S NONPAREIL**—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. Sept.
- SCHUMAKER**—Fruit medium to large; deep rich red; flesh white, very sweet, juicy, and melting; a good shipper. We consider this the best of the Alexander type. Last of July.
- SNOW'S ORANGE**—Medium to large size: yellow flesh, melting and juicy. Is being planted largely in Michigan for a market variety; its hardness, productiveness, fine appearance, etc., combining to make it a profitable sort. Sept.
- WAGER**—Fair size; good quality; flesh bright yellow; skin golden yellow, with a red cheek. Tree eminently hardy, healthy and long-lived, yielding good crops years when most sorts fail to bear. Highly esteemed for canning. A week later than Crawford's Early.
- WHEATLAND**—Fruit large to very large; quality best; color a deep golden yellow. Tree a stout, sturdy grower. A most excellent shipper. Between Crawford's Early and Crawford's Late.
- YELLOW RARERIP**—Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of Aug.
- YELLOW ST. JOHN**—Another Michigan seedling that has been found to be one of the best and most profitable varieties there. A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hales. Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color and of superior flavor. Round fruit, brilliant, showy and the *earliest yellow peach*; commences bearing young and produces abundantly. Aug.

PLUMS.

THE Plum tree, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. Plums are hardy and grow vigorously in nearly all sections, succeeding best on heavy soil or in soils in which there is a mixture of clay. The market for good fruit is unlimited, and now that it is known a little care and attention at proper time will insure a crop, they are being planted in large quantities.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of plums from the attacks of the *curculio*, by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects

which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will well repay the little daily attention given it. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning. The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

The fungus disease known as black knot must be promptly cut out and burned on its appearance.

ARCHDUKE—A large, black and very prolific variety, valuable addition to late varieties for home use or market. Early Oct.

BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE, (Reine Claude de Bavay)—Fruit large, roundish oval; skin greenish, marked with red in the sun, flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent. Remarkably productive. Last of Sept.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES—Fruit medium to large; color greenish yellow, somewhat striped; of most excellent quality. Tree hardy, a strong grower and good bearer. Middle of Sept.

BRADSHAW—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive; one of the best market sorts. Middle of August.

CZAR—The largest European purple plum, ripens last of July; rich and good; very productive; tree hardy, a robust grower.

DUANE'S PURPLE—Large size, roundish oblong, color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome; bears well. Early in Sept.

FIELD—Tree an upright, strong grower, early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, oval, reddish. Seedling of the Bradshaw which it resembles but is ten days earlier. A very valuable variety. Aug.

FRENCH DAMSON—Tree a much better grower than the Shropshire Damson. Hardy, an annual bearer; very productive. Fruit medium, dark copper color, with a rich bloom, and the *best* Damson for market purposes. Oct.

GEUII, (Blue Magnum Bonum)—Fruit large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; immensely productive, comes into bearing young, carries full crop to maturity. Tree very vigorous and hardy; one of the best growers. One of the very best market sorts. Early in Sept.

GERMAN PRUNE—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. Moderate grower. Sept.

GENERAL HAND—Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good. First of Sept.

GRAND DUKE—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. The best late variety for either home garden or market. Oct.

IMPERIAL GAGE, (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet; rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of Aug.

ITALIAN PRUNE, (Fellenberg)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. Sept.

LOMBARD, (Bleeker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety. Very popular and planted in greater numbers than any variety on the list. Last of Aug.

LINCOLN—Claimed to be a seedling of Green Gage; color, reddish purple, bright, showy and attractive; flesh light yellow, juicy, sweet, rich and luscious, parting freely from the stone. Very large. Extra fine quality, wonderfully prolific. Aug.

McLAUGHLIN—Large, yellow; firm, juicy, luscious; productive. Last of Aug.

NIAGARA—A fine large reddish plum, resembles Bradshaw in tree and fruit. Aug.

POND SEEDLING—A magnificent English plum, light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Sept.

PISSARDI, OR PURPLE LEAVED—A small-sized tree with rich, purple leaves which retain their color through the season. One of the finest purple leaved trees for ornamental planting.

PRINCE OF WALES—Round; reddish purple; medium size; tree very hardy and a great bearer. Early in Sept.

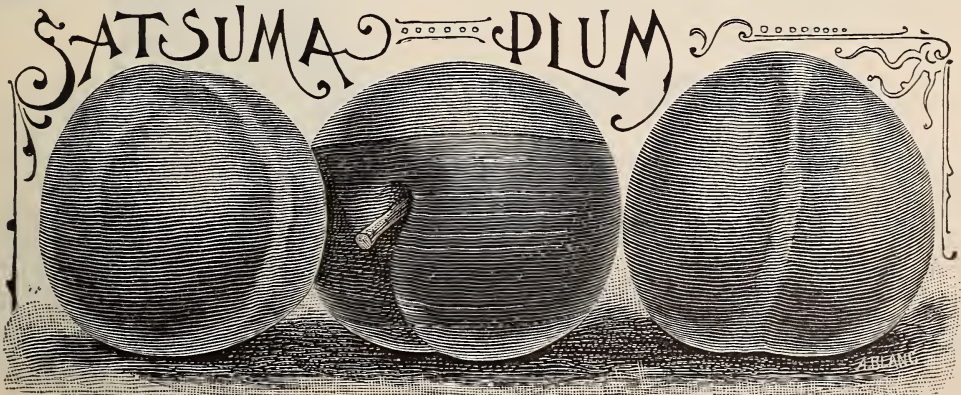
PETER'S YELLOW GAGE—One of the best of recent introduction; fruit large, oval; bright yellow, rich and juicy, fine quality. A good grower. Sept.

- STANTON**—Tree an upright, vigorous grower. Fruit medium size, dark purple with rich bloom; flesh yellow, rich, sugary, excellent quality; very prolific; valuable for canning and table use. October.
- SHIPPER'S PRIDE**—A large, dark purple, oval plum, very showy, often measures two inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet; keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. Sept.
- SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**—Medium size; dark purple; good for preserving; productive. Oct.
- SMITH'S ORLEANS**—Large size, reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; productive. Sept.
- YELLOW EGG**—(Yellow Magnum Bonum.) Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Last of Aug.
- YELLOW GAGE**—Above medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet; productive. Aug.

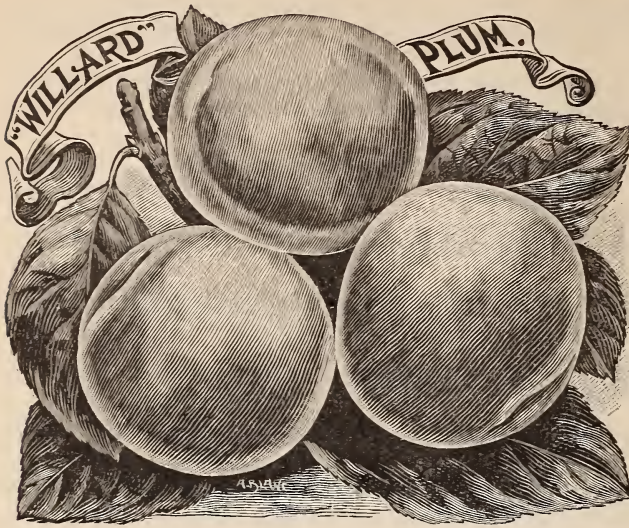
ORIENTAL PLUMS.

THESE plums have awakened more interest during the past few years than any other recent type of fruit. Many of the varieties are succeeding well in the northern and western states in many places where the European varieties cannot be depended on. They unite size, beauty and productiveness. Trees are ornamental, with rich, light green foliage and attractive bloom; wonderfully productive, and come into bearing at the age of two or three years. Flesh firm and meaty; will keep for a long time in excellent condition. They should receive careful tests in all sections of the country.

- ABUNDANCE** (Botan.) Beautiful lemon yellow ground nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Abundant and annual bearer. Tree a vigorous upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested and is highly recommended. Aug.
- BURBANK**—Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. Aug.
- BERCKMAN'S**—(True Sweet Botan.) One of the best, medium size, (larger if thinned,) obtuse conical; deep blood red if ripened in sun; very sweet, moderately juicy, excellent quality. Ripens with Abundance or a little before. Aug.
- KELSEY**—Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Tree not quite as hardy as the peach. Last Aug.
- OGON**—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. First Aug.



- SATSUMA**—(Blood.) Large, globular with sharp point. Color, purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower; is succeeding well in most sections. Aug.



WILLARD—One of the imported Japanese varieties, ripening a month before Abundance and before any other plum, European or native. For several years in Geneva, N. Y., has ripened July 15th to 20th. When ripe is dark red bordering on purple; a long keeper, not inclined to decay; carries to market well. Tree a vigorous grower; very hardy and productive. Quality not as good as most of the Japan varieties, but is very desirable and will be largely planted on account of its extreme earliness.

YELLOW JAPAN—Tree a strong vigorous grower and heavy producer. Fruit, large, round, yellow skin and flesh, of fine quality. Ripens after Satsuma. Aug.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS.

THAT THRIVE ADMIRABLY BUDDED ON PEACH STOCK.

DE SOTO—Originated in Wisconsin. Very hardy and productive, bears young; fruit medium size, yellow marbled with red, good quality. One of the best to plant near other varieties requiring fertilization. Sept.

HAWKEYE—Very large, color light mottled red, superior quality, firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer. Sept.

POTTAWATTAMIE—A strong vigorous grower, hardy and an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow ground overspread with pink and white dots. Better quality than the Wild Goose; no astringency in skin or pulp. Early Aug.

WEAVER—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, very prolific, a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy. Aug.

WILD GOOSE—Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet. July.

WOLF—Vigorous grower, hardy, and becoming very popular. Perfect freestone, large size; immensely productive. Aug.

Beside the above the following varieties can usually be supplied on Peach stocks: All the Orientals, German Prune, Italian Prune, Richland, Ogon, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg, Shropshire Damson, and Imperial Gage.

CHERRIES.

THE Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situations. Hearts and Bigarreus are varieties of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious sweet fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees. Dukes and Morellos generally produce acid fruit, do not attain so large a size, are well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids, are hardier and better adapted for shipping to market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market, one year with another, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.



BLACK TARTARIAN.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

BLACK EAGLE—Large, black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. July.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. June.

ELTON—Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. June.

GOV. WOOD—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. June.

NAPOLEON—Very large, pale yellow or red; firm, sweet, and productive; one of the best. July.

OHIO BEAUTY—Large, light ground, mostly covered with red; flesh tender, brisk, juicy; very good. June.

ROCKPORT—Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer. June.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—Remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. July.

WINDSOR—A seedling originated by Mr. James Dougall, Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Very valuable late sort. July.

YELLOW SPANISH—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light-colored cherries; productive. Early in July.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE—Fruit large, round; skin bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Tree hardy and productive. Last July.

CARNATION—Fruit large, light red, slightly marbled, a little acid, agreeable, good grower and great bearer; should be in every collection. Last half of July.

DYEHOUSE—Partakes of both the Morello and Duke in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before the Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Aug.

EARLY RICHMOND—(Kentish, Virginia, May)—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. June.

EMPRESS EUGENIE—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree robust and productive. First of July.

LATE DUKE—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. End of June.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. Middle July.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; productive. June.

OLIVET—Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort, flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor. June.

OSTHEIM (Russian)—Rather slender grower, very hardy; skin dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable where extra hardy varieties are required. June.



EARLY RICHMOND.

REINE HORTENSE—Very fine, large, bright red; juicy, delicious and productive. July.

WRAGG—Originated in Iowa over twenty years ago, where it is standing the severe climate and producing annual crops. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit medium to large, dark purple when fully ripe; fine quality; one of the best. Last July.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

IMPROVED DWARF—From Colorado, where it has been under cultivation for some time and received the highest endorsements from the leading horticulturists and fruit-growers of that State. As hardy as a Wyoming sage brush, it has withstood a temperature of 40° below zero, unharmed in either fruit-bud or branch. Exceedingly productive. Fruit jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello, its season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet cherries. Worthy of cultivation for an ornamental shrub.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

APRICOTS.

Beautiful and delicious fruit of the plum species, ripening early. Tree as hardy as the peach, should be planted in a protected place or on a northern exposure to prevent early blooming. Treat for *curculio* same as plum. Can supply on both peach and plum stocks.

ACME—(Shense.)—A free and vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Fruit of large size, yellow with red cheek, good quality, freestone; raised from pits procured from China; as hardy as the Russian, and much better in size and quality. Aug.

EARLY GOLDEN—(Dubois)—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.



HARRIS,
HARDY
APRICOT.

HARRIS—Fruit uniformly large, about size of the Orleans plum; oval in shape; color bright yellow with red blush. Quality the best; very juicy and rich; productive. It is as hardy as any apricot known. Planted largely in New York, it is proving hardy, prolific and profitable.

MOORPARK—One of the largest; orange, with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Aug.

ROYAL—Large; yellow with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety. End of July.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Introduced from Russia into Nebraska by the Mennonites. Quite distinct, harder than the European varieties; recommended where the other sorts or

peach cannot be grown. Productive, early bearers, ripening in July. The following are the six best sorts:

ALEXANDER,
ALEXIS,

CATHERINE,
GIBB,

J. L. BUDD,
NICHOLAS.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the *curculio*, and requires the same treatment as plums.

BOSTON—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet, and a peculiar pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. Sept.

DOWNTON—Large, pale greenish yellow with purplish red cheek; flesh pale green, red at the stone; quality very fine, melting, rich, sweet and excellent. Aug.

QUINCES.

HIGHLY esteemed for cooking and preserving. One of the most profitable for orchard planting. The trees are hardy and compact in growth, require but little space, productive, give regular crops, and come early into bearing. They require a good, deep soil, which should be kept clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of manure, and a sprinkling of salt, but do not need severe pruning; a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient. Keep a vigilant search after the borer. Thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. Oct.

ANGERS—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well; an abundant bearer. Oct.

CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in

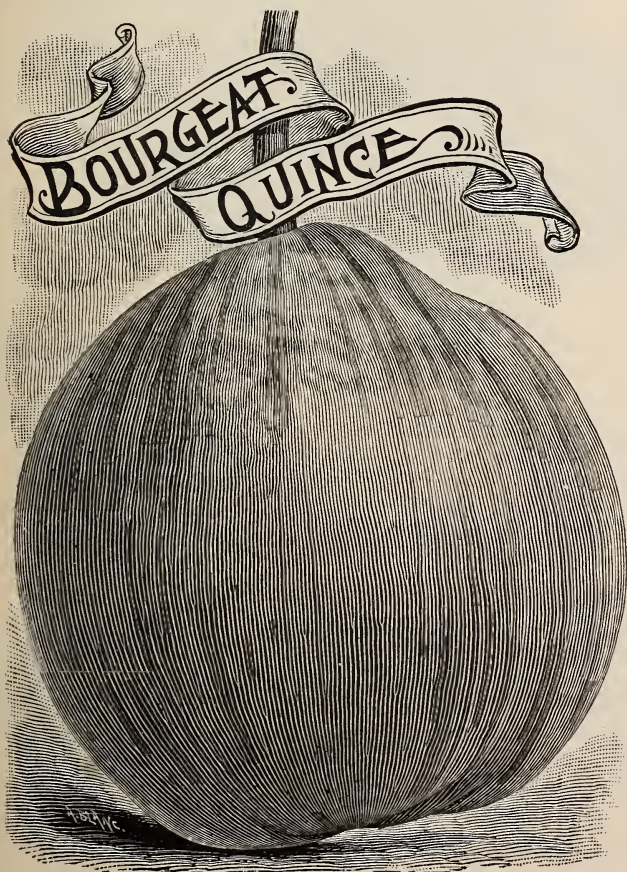
shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until Jan. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

BOURGEAT—A new golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until midwinter. Imported from France, has been tested for over ten years in New York and Massachusetts. Tree a remarkable strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops; fruiting at 3 and 4 years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick and glossy, so far free from blight and disease. Fruit of largest size, round, rich golden color; smooth, very tender when cooked; has been kept till February in good condition.

The opinion of an well known Horticulturist:

"The Bourgeat Quince I regard as the best of the *late varieties* in the country. It is a strong grower, large, handsome foliage. It produces good crops of clean, fine, large showy fruit, ripening a little later than the Orange and can be kept sound well into mid winter. I have fruited it for the past five seasons and so far have not discovered any blighted trees of it. Oct.

J. CHARLTON.



MEECH—A vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

REA—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and productive.

MULBERRIES.



NEW AMERICAN.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

NEW AMERICAN—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

RUSSIAN—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black.

WHITE, MORUS ALBA—The common variety. Valued more for feeding silk worms than for its fruit.

BLACK OR ENGLISH—Fruit larger and finer than that of the white Mulberry; one and a half inches long, black, and of good flavor.

NUTS.

THE past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of Nutbearing trees; probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted; the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber, that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment.

Our native Nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament, and profitable returns.



HARDSHELL ALMOND.

ALMOND, HARDSHELL—A fine hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

ALMOND, SOFT OR PAPERSHELL—This is more desirable than the Hardshell wherever it will succeed; is not as hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.



SOFTSHELL ALMOND.

BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT—A fine native tree of lofty spreading growth; wood very valuable. Nuts large, long; highly prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.



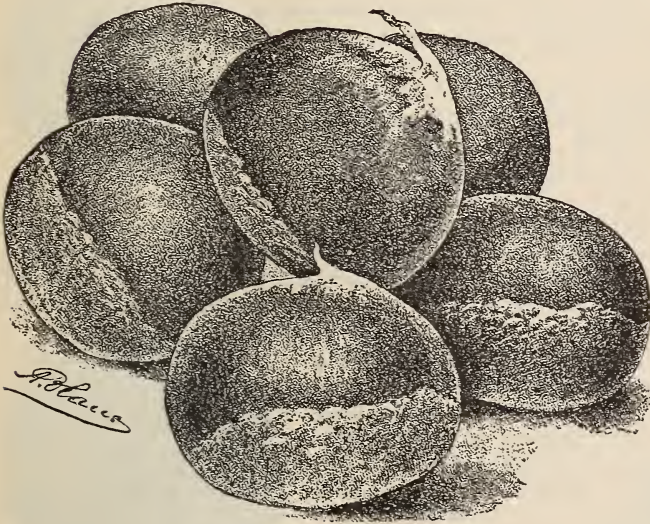
BUTTERNUT.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. When grown in open ground it assumes an elegant symmetrical form, foliage rich and glossy, in early summer is covered with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.



AMERICAN CHESTNUT.

The following three chestnuts are grand improvements on the common American type; can only be supplied in top grafted trees 4 to 6 feet high.



RIDGELY.

RIDGELY—The original tree grown from seed by Mr. Ridgely of Wyoming, Del., is now about seventy years old and yet productive, yielding nearly four bushels in fall of 1894; its largest crop was $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, selling at \$11.00 per bushel. A strong grower bearing young, usually producing nuts on two year grafts in nursery rows. Nuts commence to ripen before frost in Delaware from September 15th to 20th, are large, smooth, of uniform size and beautiful color, in quality fully equal to the best American seedlings.

From Rural New Yorker:

"A Surprise. Now comes a little box of chestnuts which average nearly as large as Paragon; quality fully equal to any of our American chestnuts. Here we have a chestnut as large as it is needful the nut should grow, of excellent quality. That is, we have size and quality combined, which is just what *The Rural* has been hoping for."

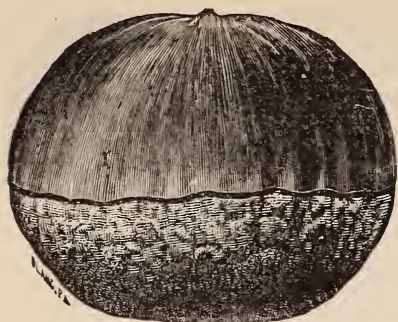
CHESTNUT, SPANISH—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American, and tree not quite as hardy.

NUMBO—A superior variety, originating in Bucks Co., Pa., more than 40 years ago; has proven to be enormously productive, perfectly hardy, and a regular bearer. The average crop of the original tree for five consecutive years was sixty-two quarts per year. In the autumn of 1890 it bore over 100 quarts. The nuts are of very large size, forty of them (selected) will make one quart. Of handsome appearance, excellent quality and ripens early, usually before frost.

PARAGON—A magnificent variety, nuts large, three or more in a burr, of very good quality. Vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer, supposed to be a seedling of the Spanish.



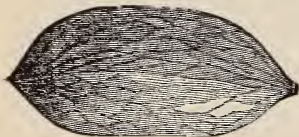
SPANISH CHESTNUT.



CHESTNUT, JAPAN OR GIANT.

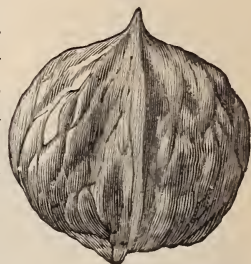
able and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor, admired by all for dessert.

HICKORY SHELLBARK—To our taste, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of a sturdy lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.



PECAN.

PECAN—A native nut belonging to the (Carya) Hickory nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly, not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

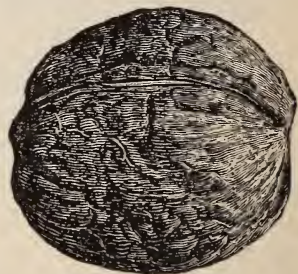


HICKORY SHELLBARK.

WALNUT, BLACK—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.

WALNUT, ENGLISH, FRENCH OR MADEIRA NUT—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. Where hardy it produces immense crops of its thin-shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. In California and the south large orchards have been planted that are yielding immense

profits. Not hardy enough for general culture in the north.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

WALNUT, ENGLISH DWARF PROLIFIC, (Præparuriens)—A dwarf variety of English walnut, commences bearing very young; very prolific. Nuts like the parent.

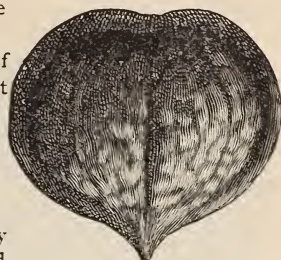
WALNUT, JAPAN SIEBOLDI—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts are produced in abundance; grow in clusters of fifteen to twenty, have a shell thicker than the English, but not as thick as the Black Walnuts, much resembling Pecans. Meat is sweet, of best quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous, handsome form, bears young, and is very productive. One of the most valuable introductions of recent years. Perfectly hardy here, standing 21 degrees below zero without injur-



JAPAN WALNUT.

ing a bud. Valuable as a nut and ornamental tree, and should be planted in all sections.

WALNUT JAPAN, (Max Cordiformis)—Differs from Sieboldi in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed, flattened, resembling somewhat Shellbark Hickory.



MAX CORDIFORMIS.

PERSIMMON, AMERICAN.

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

GRAPES.

THERE is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits. Make the soil mellow and plant vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyards make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in rows. We grow annually a large stock. Planters can depend on first-class, heavily-rooted vines, graded to the highest standard.

BLACK.

CONCORD—A large, purplish-black grape, ripening about the middle of Sept.; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease. The most popular market variety.

EATON—The largest both in bunch and berry; clusters have been exhibited weighing 30 oz.; berries one inch in diameter. Leaf large, thick and leathery; berries round, covered with heavy, blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds.

EARLY OHIO—Briefly its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness. The berry is black, smaller than Concord, firm in texture, and hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. The vine is thrifty, a strong, rapid grower and an abundant bearer. Its exceeding earliness makes it a decided acquisition and will push it at once into popular favor with all who grow grapes for profitable marketing.

HARTFORD—Bunch and berries large, round, and of medium quality. Very early, hardy and prolific.

IVES—Bunch medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

MERRIMAC (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunches large; berries very large, round; one of the most reliable varieties, ripening from the 10th to the 15th of September.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch large, berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south.

WILDER (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch and berry very large, round, flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids, ripening quite early.



EARLY OHIO.

WORDEN—A splendid, large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old stand-by, and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number used.

RED OR AMBER.

AGAWAM (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, compact; berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens early.

BRIGHTON—An excellent grape; bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

BRILLIANT—One of the finest grapes of recent introduction. A cross of the Lindley and Delaware, ripening with the latter. Vine a strong grower, hardy and productive, with healthy foliage. Bunch and berry large, handsome, of best quality, resembling Delaware. Commences bearing young; we had fine fruit on 2-year vines in nursery rows.

CATAWBA—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark, copper color, with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity. Excellent for both table and wine.

DELAWARE—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

GOETHE (Rogers' No. 1)—A strong, healthy vine, producing large crops; berries very large, pale red; flesh tender and melting; ripens late; valuable in the south.

JEFFERSON—Fruit of extra fine quality, bunch large and handsome; berries medium size. Vine vigorous. Ripens with Catawba.

LINDLEY (Rogers' No. 9)—A red grape of the best quality, and one of the most desirable of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord and keeps well; medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh tender, sweet and of high aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy.



BRIGHTON.



ULSTER.

MASSASOIT (Rogers' No. 3)—A vigorous vine; berries medium in size, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; ripens early.

MOYER—Originated in Canada. In habit of growth hardiness, quality and size resembles the Delaware, but ripens earlier and has larger berries; very hardy; flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough but thin; pulp tender, juicy; excellent shipper.

POUGHKEEPSIE—A fine red grape resembling the Delaware in vine and fruit; clusters are larger, vine a more vigorous grower. Ripens early.

SALEM (Rogers' No. 53)—A strong, vigorous vine; hybrid between a native and Black Hamburg; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.

ULSTER—Medium in bunch and berry, skin thin but tough. Very sweet and of exquisite flavor. It ripens with the Concord; keeps and carries well. The vine is hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

VERGENNES—Vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunch medium; berries large; round; skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper. Ripens with Concord.

WOODRUFF—Of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry, attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. Ripens soon after Concord.

WYOMING—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The best early red market variety.



WYOMING.



DIAMOND.

WHITE.

COLERAIN—Color green, with delicate white bloom; flesh very juicy and remarkably sweet, fairly vinous; one small seed to the berry as a rule. Ripens with or a little before Moore's Early and hangs on the vine until frost without dropping berries. A vigorous grower, abundant bearer and perfectly hardy.

DIAMOND—In vigor of growth, texture, foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks and dots which characterize many of the white varieties, very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp. Berry about the size of the Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. One of the best of recent introductions; is doing well in all sections and proving a profitable market variety.



GREEN MOUNTAIN.

EMPIRE STATE—Remarkably healthy, strong grower, and very hardy. The clusters are exceedingly large (from six to ten inches long and shouldered); berry medium, nearly round, white, with a slight tinge of yellow, with a heavy white bloom; ripens early.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds only, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. This extra early delicious grape originated in the mountains of Vermont, has been tested for several seasons and is proving the very earliest white grape known, while the quality is superb, the vine hardy, vigorous grower and productive.

HAYES—A very early grape of excellent quality; fine amber yellow color; skin very firm; flesh tender, juicy, of a delicate texture and fine flavor, free from all foxiness; vine hardy, vigorous and free from mildew. Ripens a week before Concord. We consider this one of the best white grapes for home use.

LADY—Seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, light greenish yellow, skin thin, pulp tender, sweet and rich; ripens early.

LEADER—A strong, vigorous, hardy variety, not subject to rot or mildew, and succeeding wherever the Concord will do well. Bunch and berry of fair size and excellent quality. All who like an extra sweet, high-flavored grape should try the Leader.

MARTHA—Bunches and berries of medium size; greenish white with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich; hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

NIAGARA—Vine hardy; an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact; sometimes shouldered; berries large or larger than the Concord, mostly round; light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thick, but tough and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center.

POCKLINGTON—A seedling from Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy; strong grower. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large; sometimes shouldered; berries round and large and thickly set, quality when fully ripe superior to Concord. One of the very best white grapes for general planting.

STRAWBERRIES.

STRAWBERRIES will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 in. in rows; for garden 15 in. apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (p) are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will

produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. We give representations of Bi-Sexual, or perfect flowered, and also of the Pistillate, or imperfect. Our land is especially suited to the development of strawberry plants, giving us extra fine crowns and roots, our plants weighing two to three times as much as many sent out. Our stocks are pure, each

PERFECT FLOWER. kind kept by itself and cultivated entirely for the production of plants. They are carefully graded, handled and packed, certain to give the best of satisfaction. Quality counts.



IMPERFECT FLOWER.

BEVERLY—Plant is large and perfectly healthy, producing large amount of runners, and surpassing in productiveness some of the best old varieties like Bidwell, Crescent, etc., grown in same garden with equal chance. Season medium to late and bears a long time, and holds its size to last picking. Regular conical form; bright crimson color, very superior quality, resembling the wild berry; requires rich soil and good cultivation.

BUBACH'S No. 5 (p)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as a great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun perfectly. One of the best market varieties.



BUBACH'S NO. 5.

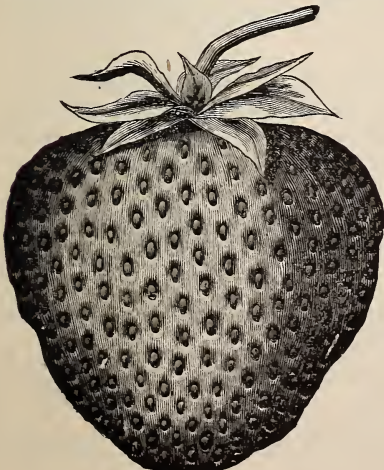
BISEL (p)—Originated in South Illinois from seed of the Wilson. Plants healthy, vigorous growers with long, matted roots, enabling them to stand heat and droughts; one of, if not the, hardiest of the strawberry family. Fruit large, firm and luscious; glossy red; seeds slightly imbedded. Ripens with Crescent, continues longer in bearing, uniform in size and shape to end of season. Trusses large, holding fruit from ground, protected from frost by its large foliage. Brings highest market price and should be tested by everyone looking for a profitable market variety.

BRANDYWINE—Said to possess the most good points of any variety ever introduced. Has been well tested in many different sections and failed in none. Plant remarkably vigorous, of large size, hardy and healthy, produces fruit in abundance, usually matures every berry. Berries large, ripen late, nearly all of regular conical form; color bright glossy red, extending to the center; flesh firm, of excellent quality. Its great productiveness, large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality make it a desirable variety for any purpose.

From Rural New Yorker.

"June 15.—Brandywine, of immense size and fine quality, quite firm and shapely for so large a berry. Foliage of the largest and thriftiest, entirely free of scald and blemish. The *average* size is as large as any ever raised and the shape is more uniformly good than that of any other of the largest varieties. Medium red, flesh red, firm and solid for so large a berry—none more so. Quality not the best, but fully as good as Sharpless, and better than Bubach. Vines exceedingly

prolific. The best berry in our collection of this season up to date. Brandywine continues a long time in fruit, and is of superior shape, quality and size for so large a berry. Foliage perfect."

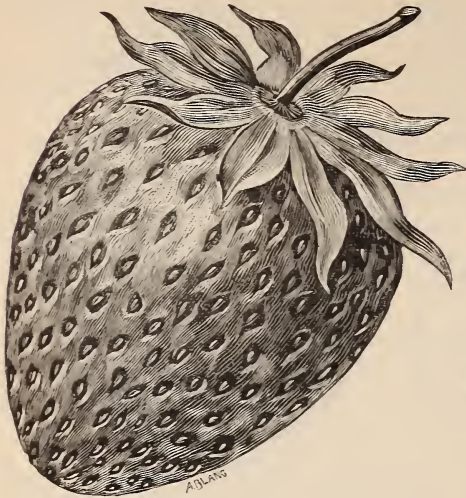


CRAWFORD.

CRAWFORD—Large, firm, beautiful red color, of fine quality; ripens early; continues a long time in bearing; is very prolific. Plant a strong vigorous grower. On rich soil one of the finest.

CRESCENT SEEDLING (p)—Medium size, bright light scarlet, not very firm; continues a long time in fruit, plant very vigorous and hardy, and will produce good crops under greater neglect than any other strawberry, and is a good paying variety for both family use and market.

CUMBERLAND—A magnificent variety; berries immense, fine, perfect form and of fine flavor; plant very vigorous and productive.



DAYTON.

DAYTON—Early, hardy, good size, productive, superior quality, fine shipper, handsome appearance, vigorous grower, free from rust and blight. One of the best varieties in nearly all sections.

ENHANCE—A vigorous and healthy grower, with dark green foliage; develops massive crowns; flower perfect; one of the most prolific in pollen; berries largest size, very firm, bright crimson color.

ECLIPSE (p)—Luxuriant grower, with dark green, perfectly healthy foliage, strong roots, berries very large, bright scarlet, uniform size, excellent quality, firm, carries to market well.

GANDY—A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale, possessing some of the good qualities of each, making a valuable late variety; berries bright crimson, uniform size and shape, large, firm and ripen late; plant healthy and vigorous.

GREAT PACIFIC (p)—Plant exceedingly strong, robust grower; free from rust, standing extremes of heat and cold. Hardy, healthy and an immense producer of medium size, firm, handsome berries; midseason.

GILLESPIE—Plant a luxuriant grower, free from rust, and enduring extremes of heat and cold; blossom perfect; a most prolific bearer; berries of large size; color bright scarlet; flesh firm but melting; sweet and good.

GREENVILLE (p)—Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; uniform in size, regular outline, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust, and one of the most productive. Is rapidly taking front rank as a first-class berry for either garden or field. One of the most popular of recent introductions.



GANDY.

HAVERLAND (p)—Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large, excellent flavor and bright red color. One of the best market varieties.

HENRY WARD BEECHER—A cross between the Champion and Sharpless, claimed to possess in a remarkable degree the valuable properties of both. Berries large, irregular, dark crimson, firm, of fine flavor, ripen early. Plant thrifty, vigorous, healthy, and immensely productive. So far has proved very reliable, furnishing a large crop of fine berries every year, in favorable and unfavorable seasons.

JESSIE—A large, handsome, dark red berry; in some localities one of the best market sorts. Strongly staminate; a fine fertilizer for such varieties as Bubachs. Vigorous, healthy plant. Midseason.

KENTUCKY—A strong, vigorous, productive, late variety, bearing its berries well up from the ground. Fruit large, bright scarlet, firm, juicy, rich and sweet.

LOVETT—The plants are rank and vigorous growers; fruit large and uniform size, firm, of a high color, splendid flavor. One of the best for general planting.

LEADER—An early, very large berry, exceedingly productive, bright crimson color, of good quality, firm; strong plant, good grower with clean healthy foliage.



GAULT PERPETUAL RASPBERRY.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN SMALL FRUITS.

Fruit immense size ; commences to ripen with Gregg, continuing two to three weeks longer, when fruit on young canes commences to ripen, continuing until frost. Plate made from photograph of tip cut September 21st, 1893, Young canes frequently produce clusters of 80 to 100 perfect berries.

INTRODUCED BY

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

MARY (p.)—Originated in New Jersey, one of the best of over 3,000 seedlings, from crosses of the best varieties in cultivation. Claimed to be the largest, the most beautiful, the most prolific and the firmest large strawberry yet produced. Berries conical with blunt apex, regular size and shape, deep crimson; so firm and solid it is of exceptional value for long shipments. Season medium to late, retaining its large size to the end. Has been tested for the past four years in the east, and is well worthy of thorough trial everywhere.



MARY.



MARSHALL.

ever misshapen; color dark rich crimson, flesh fine grained, of delicious flavor; firm keeping and carrying to market well.

MARSHALL—One of the most remarkable of recent introductions. Originated in Massachusetts, introduced in spring of 1893 at \$10.00 per dozen. Has now been tested in many localities and all agree that it is remarkable for size, beauty and quality. Plant strong and vigorous with heavy, thick foliage protecting the blossoms and roots. Of the largest size and the first large berry to ripen, scarcely

PARKER EARLE—Plant very robust, strong, penetrating roots; enormously productive; flowers perfect, protected from late frosts by abundant leaves; trusses strong, long and large; berries regular, conical, short neck; glossy scarlet, crimson, firm; it shows well several days after picking, and brings the highest prices in market; season medium to late. Berries on long, strong stalks held well above the ground; will do best in hills. Needs plenty of moisture and favorable conditions to ripen its crop.

PRINCESS—Plants are hardy, vigorous, and enormously productive. It roots deep and stands drouth well. The fruit is large, uniformly perfect in form, ripens all over at once, and holds up its size well to the end of the season. Its strong points are wonderful productiveness, large size, and attractive appearance.

SHUCKLESS—Possesses a peculiar feature distinguishing it from all others, which is indicated by its name. In picking it parts readily from the stem, the shucks remaining on the stem instead of on the berries, which are ready for immediate use without the tedious and disagreeable task of shucking necessary with other sorts. Is a strong grower, hardy plant, late and perfect bloomer, and produces berries of uniform size in great abundance, of good quality. One of the most desirable varieties for the kitchen garden, and profitable for home market.

SPLENDID—A well-named Illinois seedling that has been well tested both east and west during the past eight years. Plant a healthy, luxuriant grower and abundant bearer. Fruit nearly as large as Bubach; ripens second early, and holds of good size through the season, smooth, bright red, far above the average in quality and appearance. Desirable for both home and market planting.

SHARPLESS—Has retained its high reputation for vigor of plant, size of berry, flavor and productiveness; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma; of fine quality, color clear light red, with a smooth, shining surface.



Ripens with **Crescent**, and is superseding that variety for a reliable market berry.
WILSON'S ALBANY—Large, conical, dark red; firm, hardy, prolific; rather acid.

TIMBRELL (p)—A thrifty grower with rank, dark, luxuriant foliage; heavy yielder of large, solid berries, so firm they will stand long shipments in good condition. One of the latest to bloom and ripen, prolonging the season several days. Fruit symmetrical, very large, dark crimson in some sections; does not color uniformly, which is its one fault. Superb flavor, one of the best; sweet, rich, of best quality before it is fully colored. The best fully tested late variety, and one of the best of all.

VAN DEMAN—A fine, early variety for the home garden, and a productive market sort in some sections. Berries conical, bright and glossy crimson; fine flavor. Plant resembles **Wilson**.

WARFIELD (p)—It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular.

RASPBERRIES.

WILL do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched, ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes. Spring is much the best season to plant **Black Caps**.

BLACK CAPS.

GAULT PERPETUAL, (Everbearing)—A valuable market variety, a perpetual bearer. The greatest novelty ever introduced in the small fruit line. Ripens a crop of large berries at time of **Gregg**; produces more fruit, continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost; not a few scattering berries, but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Our illustration is made from a photograph of a tip cut Sept. 23d, 1893. Having been tested for seven years we can safely affirm it combines the most valuable characteristics of any berry ever introduced. Plant a vigorous grower and extremely hardy. Berries a beautiful black, large and firm; fine rich flavor.

The originator says: "This berry was a



GAULT PERPETUAL.

stray seedling I found by the roadside. The vines are extremely hardy, and the fruit of delicious flavor. As to size, they are immense, some crown berries having measured three inches in circumference. When I found the plant it was quite small, and had but three clusters of berries on it. The size of the fruit was that which attracted my attention. It was a year later before I discovered that it was a *perpetual*; and during the seven years since I discovered it I have frequently been surprised by new points of merit.

"The first crop commences ripening about the time of Gregg, is more abundant and continues in bearing for three or four weeks, by which time the new canes begin to fruit, and continue until checked by frost. This latter crop does not consist of a few scattering berries at the axils of the leaves, but *immense clusters*, often numbering 100 berries on a single cane. While many of these clusters seem immense, yet they do not exhaust the vitality of the wood, for the same cane will bear a full crop next year. The young sets, when planted in the spring, will bear fruit in the fall of the same season. Many persons have visited my grounds, and examined the vines and fruit and unite in testifying that the reality exceeded their expectations. They must be seen to be appreciated."

EUREKA—Originated in Ohio about 15 years ago, has been thoroughly tested and established as one of the best early Black Caps. Strong, upright grower, healthy foliage, one of the hardiest. In many sections stands at the head for productiveness. Prof. W. J. Green, of Ohio Experiment Station, says: "An acre of Eureka will produce as much as an acre each of Gregg and Palmer." Ripens with Palmer, fruit firm, of large size, equalling Gregg; superior quality, free from bloom, making it very attractive in fruit box, brings the highest market price.

EARHART EVERBEARING—One of the best of the everbearing raspberries. Producing a moderate crop on last year's canes at the usual season, and a second crop in September upon many of the new canes. The plants are vigorous and healthy. The fruit is glossy black; quite firm.

GREGG—The leading late Black Cap and a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth and very productive; berries very large; covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment.

HILBORN—Originated in Canada; hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is nearly the size of the Gregg, jet black, and of the best quality. It ripens nearly a week later than Tyler or Souhegan, and bears a long time.



KANSAS—Another season's fruiting confirms us in our opinion that this is the best Black Cap. From all sections come testimonials of its great value.

Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries, size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance, and brings highest price in market. Every planter who wants a prolific, hardy, early berry of immense size, handsome appearance and superb quality should plant it.

OLDER—Claimed distinct from all others and especially recommended for the north and sections where other varieties do not succeed. Very hardy, vigorous and prolific; profitable for both home use and market. Berries sweet and rich, of large size, jet black; ripens before Gregg.

OHIO, (Alden)—Hardy, vigorous and productive, berry of fine quality, good size, bright color, and remarkably firm. For canning and evaporating one of the most profitable.

PALMER—One of the best and most productive early Black Caps. It ripens at the same time as Souhegan, yields more fruit at first picking, completes ripening its crop in a shorter time, and commands the highest price in the market; large size, fine quality. Strong grower, hardy, productive, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of fruit.

SOUHEGAN OR TYLER—One of the earliest black raspberries and leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom, firm and sweet, pleasant flavor.



JAPANESE.

RED.

CUTHBERT, OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.



JAPANESE RASPBERRY—(Wineberry)—Berry round; deep red, glossy; handsome; of medium size and fairly firm. Borne in large clusters, and each berry at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered with purplish red hairs. These gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit. The canes are covered with purplish red hairs, which extend along the stem to its extremity; the leaves are large, tough, dark green above, and silvery gray beneath.



LOUDON—A new variety originating with that veteran horticulturist, F. W. Loudon of Wisconsin, and claimed to be the greatest advance in red raspberries since Cuthbert. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich dark crimson color, good quality, and marvelous productiveness and hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without in-

jury to the very tips. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on bushes the longest without injury. Originated ten years ago, Mr. Loudon has been marketing the fruit for many years; has also been tested in New York, Ohio, and on *Rural New Yorker's* experimental grounds. The latter says:

"Likely to supersede the Cuthbert, more vigorous, perfectly hardy, averages larger, adheres well to the stem, never crumbles, bright red, darker when dead ripe." We are much pleased with first season's test of Loudon; with a dry season spring-set plants have set and ripened a good crop of remarkably handsome, large, firm, well-colored berries of good quality. It promises to stand at the head of list of profitable red market sorts.

MARLBORO—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. The best, well-tested large early berry for the North.

MUSKINGUM—Fruit about the size of the Gregg, uniform, no defective berries, and free from all musky odor. Resembles Shaffer, firmer and of finer quality. One of the best for canning, jellies, etc.

MILLERS—Has been tested alongside most of the older varieties for several seasons and we highly recommend it as the best early red raspberry; bright red color, which it holds after picking, bringing the highest market rates. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not as tall as Cuthbert, but well adapted to carry its immense load of berries. Berries large as Cuthbert, hold their

size to end of season; round, bright red, core small, do not crumble; the firmest and best shipper; rich, fruity flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest, is very productive.

ROYAL CHURCH—Very productive, over 150 berries have been counted on a single stem; 100 berries weigh 11 ounces; has but few seeds, produces no small berries. Exceedingly delicious, aromatic, and sprightly, excellent for table, canning, jellies, etc. Canes are large, vigorous growers, thorns few and small; hardy wherever it has been tested. Royal Church is earlier than Cuthbert, yet continues longer in bearing. Recommended for home garden; too much inclined to crumble with us for market variety.



SHAFFER—An immense raspberry, both in cane and fruit, and especially adapted to the south. Canes are of wonderful vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries are very large, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. While its color and lack of firmness render it unfit for market purposes, it is unrivalled for family use, and is one of the best for canning. Late.

YELLOW.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A beautiful, large, golden yellow berry, seedling of the Cuthbert, and surpassing that variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability, succeeding in all sections. Canes hardy, of strongest growth, wonderfully productive. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and high quality placing it at the head for table use.

CAROLINE—Canes prolific, very strong, vigorous, usually branching. Fruit quite large; color deep orange yellow; continues in use a long time. Too soft to ship, but profitable for local markets.

JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY—A cross between a Japan Mayberry and one of our cultivated varieties, supposed Cuthbert, raised by that celebrated experimenter and introducer of new fruits, Luther Burbank of California, who describes it as follows: "The earliest raspberry ever known. The berries are of a golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen here in April, a month before Hansell, before strawberries, and before the earliest of the standard raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops; and all along the branches large, white, well-shaped blossoms are pendant, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit."



JAPANESE MAYBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

Should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart, three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

AGAWAM—Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core. For home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. An eminent small fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness."

ANCIENT BRITON—One of the best of hardy varieties; in Wisconsin and other northern states is superseding all other kinds; without booming has worked its way on its own merits to the highest place as a profitable and valuable market sort. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems loaded with good sized berries of fine quality that carry well to and fetch highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as first-class.

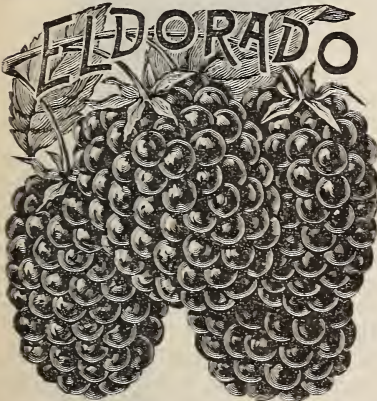
ELDORADO—It has been cultivated twelve years, and under careful tests at different experiment stations for four years has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired.

From the Ohio Experiment Station:

"Eldorado is the most promising blackberry. It appears to be as hardy as Snyder, is larger and of better quality. Snyder, Ancient Briton and Eldorado are the only perfectly hardy sorts in Central Ohio.

"W. J. GREEN, Horticulturist.

ERIE—Erie has rapidly taken front rank as one of the most popular varieties, the demand for the past five seasons has far exceeded the supply. Resembles the old Lawton in habit of growth and shape of



berry, but is much hardier. Vigorous grower, clean and healthy foliage, very productive. Fruit large, round, has the appearance of being larger than it really is; excellent quality. Mid-season.

EARLY HARVEST—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. It is so early and it bears so well, eats so well and ships so well, it is of very notable value to a large portion of our country. Not perfectly hardy here, and in this latitude and further north needs protection during winter.

KITTATINNY—One of the popular old varieties. Fruit of best quality, large, handsome, ripe as soon as black. Canes erect, strong, vigorous growers, very productive. One of the best for general planting in sections where it is not affected with rust. Mid-season.

MINNEWASKI—One of the largest and most productive; has been on trial for several years and receiving most favorable reports from nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Remarkably productive and hardy. One of the best for both market and home garden. Ripens early.

OHMER—Originated by Mr. N. Ohmer, widely known as the introducer of the Gregg Raspberry. Healthy, very large; ripening after raspberries are gone, and lasting till late in August when prices are up. Excellent quality, firm, no core; sweet before soft or fully ripe. Mr. Ohmer says, brings \$1.00 to \$2.00 more a stand than Snyder or Taylor. As large as the largest, as hardy as any good berry; very productive, strong grower, finest quality and late.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size; no hard, sour core, sweet and juicy. The leading variety where hardiness is the consideration. Early.

TAYLOR—Berries of fine flavor, larger than Snyder. Canes of vigorous growth, iron-clad hardiness and wonderfully prolific.

Ripens late, is fine companion for Snyder in cold sections.

OHMER

WILSON—A magnificent, large, very early, beautiful berry, of sweet and excellent flavor. Ripens evenly, holds its color well, and brings highest market price. Strong grower, exceedingly productive.

WILSON JUNIOR—A seedling of Wilson which it resembles, possessing all its good points as a very early market variety, and said to average larger. Both sorts require protection in cold climates.

WACHUSETT—Fruit of medium size, oblong-oval, sweet and good. It is a good keeper and ships well. Very hardy and tolerably free from thorns.

DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA—This is one of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, (soon after Raspberries,) is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground. We can highly recommend this variety.



LUCRETIA.

CURRENTS.

HARDY, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally responding to cultivation and generous treatment, indispensable for table use, jellies, etc.; no garden is complete without them, and large quantities are required for market.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore.

BLACK VICTORIA—A new variety of exceptional merit from England—the best variety yet introduced there. A strong, vigorous grower, making a neat bush, of unfailing productiveness; fruit of fine flavor and enormous size; the largest black currant in cultivation.

BLACK CHAMPION—Very productive; large bunch and berry, excellent quality, vigorous grower. The leading black sort for home and market.

CRANDALL—A black seedling of the western wild currant. Distinct from the European black varieties and without their odor. Wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; large size, one-half to three quarters inch in diameter; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit. Free from attacks of insect enemies.

CHERRY—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Never since its introduction have there been enough plants to supply the demand for this, one of the best red currants; its quick jump into popular favor as soon as tested, the ever increasing demand show that all claims made for it have been more than fulfilled. Large stems and berries, uniform in size, very productive, easily picked. For home use or market, the leading variety.



LA VERSAILLES—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

LEE'S PROLIFIC (Black.)—An English production of great value; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

NORTH STAR—Currants are produced on new fruiting wood, the average growth of the North Star is 3 to 4 feet, frequently branched; the strongest and most vigorous grower among red varieties. Bunches averaging 4 in. in length, are freely produced. Single berries of Cherry are larger in size, but bunches of North Star are longer, heavier, and bring the same price in market. Should be given more room than other varieties, and ground kept well enriched. Combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth, good size, extra quality and great productiveness.

RABY CASTLE—An old English variety highly esteemed in that country, introduced in Canada a number of years ago; has proven the most profitable late variety; very prolific, carries its



BLACK CHAMPION.



R. J. & S. MITH-CO.
CIN. O.

NORTH STAR.

foliage and fruit the latest of any. Bunch long and large; bright red. Should be tested by every one desiring a fine, late, healthy variety of vigorous growth and good quality.

RED DUTCH—An old well-known sort, good quality, berry medium, long bunch. Very productive.

VICTORIA—Large, bright red, bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower; very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

WHITE DUTCH—An old, well-known variety, of medium size and excellent quality.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table, the finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant in good, rich soil and give a liberal dressing of manure every season. Regular pruning every year is essential for the production of fine fruit. The English varieties especially do best in partial shade and should be heavily mulched. To prevent mildew spray bushes soon as leaves appear and several times during the summer with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.



CHAUTAUQUA.

growth and productiveness. Stout, stiff, vigorous, upright grower; should not be planted closer than 4x6 feet. Fruit beautiful light yellow, free from spines and hairs, averaging 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter. Thick skinned, sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Report of the New York State Experimental Station:

The Chautauqua gooseberry has been fruited at this Experimental Station for several years. During this time it has been vigorous and productive. The fruit is large, smooth, pale yellow, very good and sweet. To those who take the trouble to spray their gooseberries, we can recommend the Chautauqua as one of the best varieties yet tested on our grounds.

DOWNING—Large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use, bush a vigorous grower, and usually free from mildew. One of the best for both home use and market.

COLUMBUS—Seems to meet the long existing demand for a gooseberry equal to the English in size and quality and to the best American in adaptability to our soils, climate and freedom from mildew. Fruit of largest size, oval, handsome, greenish yellow, finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower with large and glossy foliage. One of the best for general cultivation.

From Rural New Yorker:

"The best variety yet introduced; seem close to a perfect gooseberry for our climate. We have three bushes laden—overladen—with large, smooth berries, as large as the average foreign kinds. There is not a trace of mildew on either fruit or foliage."

CHAUTAUQUA—Probably a seedling of some English sort. Combines size, beauty and quality with vigorous



DOWNING.



GOLDEN PROLIFIC—An American seedling of the English type. Perfectly hardy, a good grower and unusually free from mildew. Its foliage is a dark glaucous green, wood in the young state extremely spiny, being very distinct in this respect. Fruit large, deep golden yellow, decidedly handsome and attractive; quality excellent. One of the heaviest fruiters; has been well tested in many sections and is rapidly gaining well deserved popularity.

HOUGHTON—One of the best known old sorts, always reliable. Small to medium; roundish oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good;

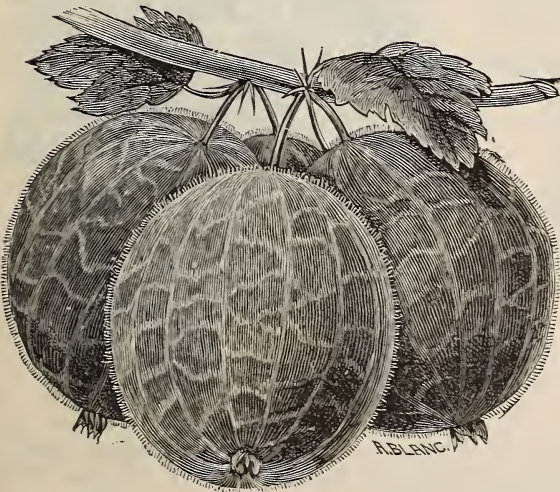
plants spreading; shoots slender; enormously productive.

RED JACKET—An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

SMITH'S—Large, pale, greenish yellow, skin thin, of excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use and cooking, bush moderately vigorous and excessively productive.

TRIUMPH—An American seedling, free from mildew, approaching the best English sorts in size and productiveness. Color light green to yellow, of good quality; berries of remarkable size, often seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Has produced sixty-five berries on a twig twelve inches long. Annual bearer, has been fruiting in Pennsylvania on originator's ground since 1869 with no trace of mildew.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.



INDUSTRY.



LANCASHIRE LAD.

CROWN BOB—Large, roundish oval, red, hairy, of first quality.

INDUSTRY—Undoubtedly the best well tested foreign variety ever introduced into this country. It stands at the head in England for a profitable market sort. The demand in this country is steadily increasing, and in all sections where gooseberries can be grown, under proper treatment it is a success both for market and home garden. Less subject to mildew than the other English sorts. Of strong, upright growth, an immense cropper. Berries of largest size, excellent flavor, pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe.

KEEPSAKE—A new variety from England, where it succeeds admirably, and promises to become as great a favorite as Industry. Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation.

LANCASHIRE LAD—One of the largest and best of the English varieties. Fruit smooth, bright red, extra size, fine quality, one of the best dessert berries. Bush strong grower and productive.

WHITESMITH—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.

JUNE BERRY.

IMPROVED DWARF—A good substitute for the large or Swamp Huckleberry or Whortleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality. fruit is borne in clusters, reddish-purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is of a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far north and the heat of summer without injury. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are



BUFFALO BERRY.



JUNE BERRY.

quite large and composed of fine white petals, which, with its bright, glossy, dark green foliage, render it one of the handsomest of ornamental shrubs.

BUFFALO BERRY.

SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA—Fruit resembles small currants but is of richer taste, and literally covers the twigs and branches. If not gathered will remain on plants through the winter. Esteemed for pies, tarts, preserves, jellies, etc. A constant and prolific bearer, entirely hardy in all sections and will thrive anywhere. A tree-like shrub of compact habit, well worth cultivating for ornamental purposes alone.

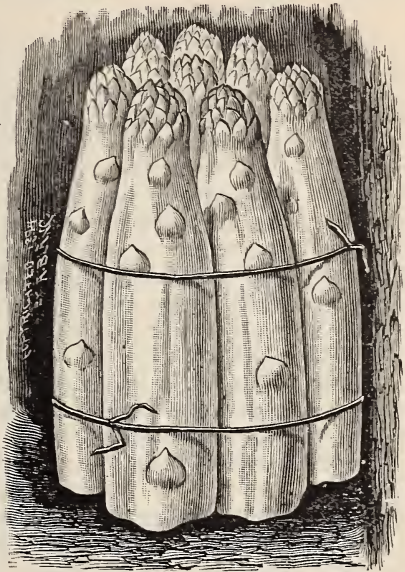
ASPARAGUS.

TO prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deep, and incorporated with a heavy coat of manure. The roots should be planted in rows two feet apart, one foot apart in the row and at least three to four inches deep. The bed should be covered on the approach of winter with good stable manure, and forked over lightly in the spring.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter; color deep green, and crown very close.

PALMETTO—A very early variety, even, regular size, of excellent quality.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—It produces shoots which are white, and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal. Market gardeners, growers for canners and amateurs should give this great acquisition a thorough trial.



COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

LINNÆUS—Large, early, tender and fine.

QUEEN—Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stalks of finest quality, of a decided pink color. For canning or cooking in any way its quality is unsurpassed. Its large size and handsome appearance will make it the favorite market sort.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES.

An assortment of the most desirable kinds for house or tub culture.

FIGS.

Figs may be grown as bushes in the garden in the Northern States if they are taken up annually, the first week in November, with a ball of earth attached to the roots and placed in a cellar till about the middle of May, when they should be taken out and replanted.

BROWN TURKEY—Brownish purple, large, rich and excellent.

ROYAL—Medium, skin thin, reddish brown or purple; very juicy, melting and high flavored.

WHITE FRUITED.

ROSE FRUITED.

SCIONS.

Scions can be supplied of most varieties of fruit, from three to ten scions being furnished at the price of trees of the same variety, according to the scarcity of the stock. Large orders can be supplied in the winter of the leading sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries at greatly reduced rates.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Although still greatly neglected in many places, the people of all sections in city, town and country are awakening to the fact that the town lot and farmyard, as well as the country villa, is of greater value when attractively planted with a judicious selection of ornamentals; that an investment in hardy trees, shrubs, roses and plants used in beautifying the home grounds and street returns a greater interest in actual cash value than is possible with an outlay of similar amount in almost any other way, to say nothing of the added beauty, the increased comfort and health of the occupants. Anticipating these facts we have from the foundation made the cultivation of ornamental stock a leading specialty; with the soil and climate best adapted to their growth, with a corp of the best and most successful propagators, with our long experience in growing, handling and packing we have succeeded in making our nursery the ornamental headquarters, and probably have the largest stocks of and more acres devoted to the production of hardy trees, shrubs, vines, roses and plants for park, cemetery, street, lawn and yard planting than any other establishment in the U. S.

New varieties are constantly on trial. Our endeavor is to weed out tender growing, undesirable sorts, offering only the best of their class and introducing only such new kinds as are an improvement on the older varieties or desirable for some qualities of their own.

Hardy trees and shrubs can now be obtained at moderate cost that will stand the extremes of temperature and soil of nearly all sections; judicious selection will obtain deciduous and evergreen trees that make beautiful specimens the year through, deciduous trees and shrubs giving constant succession of bloom through the season, while the purple, variegated leaved and weeping forms are always ready for variety and contrast.

HOW TO PLANT.

Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free growing trees and climbing vines; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should at least be one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a good show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely-rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and *Pyrus Japonica*, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and *Deutzias* should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong, young wood to flower. *Altheas*, and some of the *Spireas*, which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling Flowering Shrubs, and clipping or allowing them to grow naturally.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., FOR ORNAMENT.

A detailed description of desirable trees and shrubs would be but little less than a recapitulation of list of Ornamentals contained in the following pages, to which the reader is referred; a grouping together according to their habit of growth will, however, be found useful. We would suggest the following as among the most desirable:

DECIDUOUS TREES OF UPRIGHT GROWTH—Maples, Alders, Beech, Ash, Balm of Gilead, Scotch or European White Birch, *Cornus Florida*, Deciduous Cypress, Catalpa, Elms, Horse Chestnuts, Judas Tree, Lindens, Scotch Laburnum, European Larch, Mountain Ash, Magnolias, Oaks, Poplars, Maiden Hair, Sycamore, Tulip Trees and Flowering Thorns.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES—Goldbark and European Ash, Pendula Beech, Cut-Leaved, Youngs, and Elegans Pendula Birch, Cornus, Elms, White Leaf Linden, Teas' New Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Poplar, and Weeping Willows.

CUT-LEAVED TREES—Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern and Cut-Leaved Beech, the graceful Cut-Leaved Birch, and Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

PURPLE LEAVED TREES AND SHRUBS—Beech, Berberry, Birch, Filbert, Maple, Plum.

VARIEGATED LEAVED SHRUBS—Deutzia, Cornus, Honeysuckle, Weigelia, Althea.

GOLDEN LEAVED SHRUBS—Syringa, Spirea and Elder.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Altheas, Almond, Calycanthus or sweet-scented shrub; Currants, Deutzia, Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower,) Hydrangea, Plum, double flowering; Japan Quince, Spireas, Syringa, Snowball, Viburnum Plicatum, Weigelia, Fringe, white and purple.

EVERGREEN TREES—The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The White Pine, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones, are well-known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its foliage as trees acquire age, a serious defect in an evergreen. The Siberian and Hovey's Arbor Vitæ are improvements on the common American; the first for its strong, thick-leaved foliage, and the other for its fine color and regular form. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added, and for planting singly or grouping with the Irish and other erect Junipers, the Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ excels all known evergreens, being similar in form to the Irish and Swedish Junipers, which are compact cones of foliage and contrast finely with trees of the ordinary type.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Among the shrubs are Mahonia Aquifolia, yellow blossoms; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine; hardy and fine colored.

HEDGES AND SCREENS.

NEATLY trimmed hedges are not only useful but are decidedly ornamental, and screens for the protection of orchards, gardens and farms are an investment that will pay better than government bonds. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of evergreens or shrubs, well kept and pruned, to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium size plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care it is becoming every year more and more a thing of beauty. We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adoption for hedges. We believe that Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will flourish in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm and almost impenetrable barrier, that will turn any ordinary farm stock. The Osage Orange is very useful where hardy. Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arbor Vitæ and the Norway Spruce take the first place. We should also recommend for more variety, the Hemlock, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Japan Quince, Althea, Berberry, Privet, Box, Red Cedar and Mahonia.

Wind breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreens, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the outbuilding warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable but thereby saving a large amount of food.



DECIDUOUS TREES.

ALDER (*Alnus*.)

EUROPEAN (*Glutinosa*).—A tree of rapid growth, attaining a height of 40 to 60 feet; foliage wavy, roundish, wedge shaped, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniata Imperialis*)—A very striking and beautiful tree of graceful habit, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Fine for lawn planting.

ASH (*Fraxinus*.)

(AMERICAN WHITE)—A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree; should be extensively planted for timber which is largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway cars, &c.

EUROPEAN (*Excelsior*)—A large spreading tree of rapid growth, with pinnated leaves.

AILANTHUS.

TREE OF HEAVEN (*Glandulosa*)—A distinct ornamental tree from Japan; rapid grower, with long elegant, feathery foliage; exempt from diseases and insects.

BIRCH (*Betula*.)

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Atropurpurea*)—A very desirable novelty, with the habits of the Birches. It has beautiful purple foliage, dark as that of the Purple Beech.

EUROPEAN WHITE WEeping (*Alba*)—Similar to the American or Canoe Birch, with slender branches and silvery bark. After a few years growth assumes a graceful, weeping habit, adding greatly to its beauty. An old favorite, very desirable and effective.

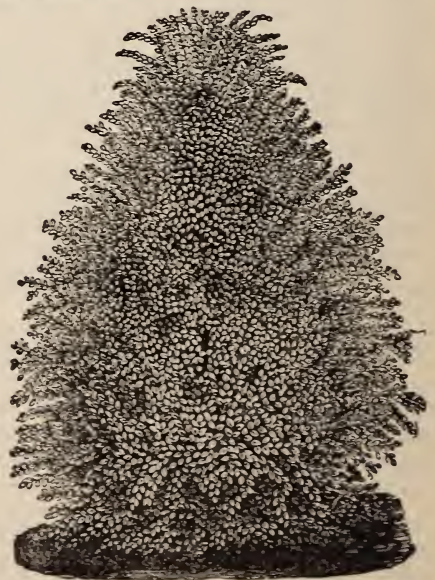
PYRAMIDAL (*Fastigiata*)—One of the most distinct and ornamental; bark silvery white. Elegant pyramidal habit.

BEECH (*Fagus*.)

CUT-LEAVED (*Incisa*)—A rapid, erect, free grower, with curiously divided deeply cut foliage; striking and distinct, making specimens of rare beauty.

EUROPEAN (*Sylvatica*)—Larger foliage and more compact habit than the American; makes a beautiful specimen 60 to 80 feet high.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—Makes an elegant, medium-sized tree for the lawn; the foliage in the Spring is a deep purple; later changing to crimson, and in autumn a dull purplish green, making a



BEECH PURPLE LEAVED.

striking contrast with the green of the other trees. A well formed, handsome, symmetrical grower. The best purple-leaved tree. Grafted trees of the renowned "Rivers" variety produce foliage of the deepest shade of purple.

FERN LEAVED (*Heterophylla*)—A beautiful round-headed tree, with delicate fern-like leaves and wavy shoots that produce a most beautiful effect. One of the finest for the lawn.

CHESTNUT (*Castanea*.)

AMERICAN SWEET (*Americana*)—Among our large collection of ornamental native forest trees, the Chestnut is unrivalled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground, it assumes an elegant symmetrical form. The foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early summer with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms, than which there is none more graceful and beautiful. It is especially desirable for its nuts, which it bears profusely a few years after transplanting. When nursery grown bears transplanting well, and when once established it is a rapid grower and soon comes into bearing.

JAPANESE SWEET, OR GIANT (*Japonica*)—Of the very many good things introduced from Japan none are more worthy than this. The tree is decidedly ornamental and productive; of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young, nuts of enormous size.

SPANISH (*Vesca*)—A splendid large nut, worthy of general planting, but not as sweet or hardy as the American.

CATALPA.

SPECIOSA—More upright and symmetrical in its growth than the Common Catalpa (*Syringifolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Large, heart-shaped downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and valuable.

TEAS' JAPAN HYBRID—Large, luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, which have a pleasant, delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye but also fills the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odors. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured 25 degrees or more below zero.



CATALPA JAPAN HYBRID.

BUNGEI (*Umbrella Catalpa*)—Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lay like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees, a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.

CORNUS (*Dogwood*).

WHITE FLOWERING (*Florida*)—An American species of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden



CORNUS FLORIDA.

border or the lawn. They are also very durable, lasting, in favorable weather, more than two weeks. Besides being a tree of fine form, its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects of that season.

RED-FLOWERING (*Florida Rubra*)—Similar to Florida in habit of growth, but blooms are suffused with bright red. Very desirable.

SIBERICA—A hardy variety from northern Russia, similar in foliage to the Florida, but of more free growth and extremely hardy.

MASCULA (*Cornelian Cherry*)—A small tree producing bright yellow flowers in clusters, before the leaves appear.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Flore alba pleno*)—Of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view.

JAPANESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING—White, pink and dark pink.

DECIDUOUS CYPRESS (*Taxodium Distichum*)—A beautiful tree with small, feathery, light green foliage, well adapted to wet land.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

AMERICAN WHITE (*Americana*)—A noble native tree of large size, wide-spreading head and graceful drooping branches. One of the grandest park and street trees.

GOLDEN LEAVED (*Dampierreii Aurea*)—Vigorous grower, foliage bright golden, center of leaf yellowish green.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Stricta purpurea*)—Erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purplish green foliage.

SCOTCH OR WYCH (*Montana*)—From the north of Europe, forming a spreading tree, with large, rough, dark green leaves. A rapid grower.

RED OR SLIPPERY (*Fulva*)—A native species with drooping or spreading branches, forming a small or medium-sized tree.

HICKORY (*Carya*).

SHELL OR SHAGBARK (*Alba*)—Tree of sturdy, lofty growth. One of the most valuable for timber.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*).

EUROPEAN OR WHITE FLOWERING (*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. Hardy and free from disease. One of the best for lawn or street planting.

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba Flore Plena*)—A superb variety with large spikes of handsome double flowers. Fine pyramidal habit.

RED FLOWERING (*Rubicunda*)—Not so rapid a grower as the white, foliage of a deeper green and blooms a little later. Makes fine contrast when planted with the white variety. Flower showy red.

DWARF WHITE (*Pavia Macrostachya*)—Forms a beautiful shrub of spreading habit, producing large spikes of showy flowers. Should find a place in all collections.

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis*), Red Bud.

AMERICAN (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree of irregular form, with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with delicate pink blossoms early in spring before the leaves appear. A fine ornamental tree worthy of general planting.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).

A native tree of large size with rough bark and coarse branches; feathery foliage of a bluish green color. Flowers white in racemes followed by long pods.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus Alpinus*).

SCOTCH (*Golden Chain*)—A very ornamental small tree of irregular shape, with smooth, shining foliage. Its bright yellow pea-shaped blossoms are produced in long clusters.

LARCH (*Larix*).

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*)—An excellent, rapid-growing, pyramidal shaped tree, drooping, slender branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful. Perfectly hardy and thrives in nearly all situations. Makes handsome specimens for ornamental planting, and is very valuable for timber.

LINDEN (*Tilia*).

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*)—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable tree for street and lawn planting, developing into beautiful specimens.

WHITE OR SILVER LEAVED (*Argentea*)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; pyramidal form; large leaves whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind; its white color making it conspicuous among other trees.

AMERICAN OR BASSWOOD (*Americana*)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

LIQUIDAMBER.

STYRACIFULA (*Sweet Gum or Bilstead*)—A fine native ornamental tree. The foliage resembles that of the maple, of a glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep crimson in autumn.

LOCUST OR ACACIA (*Robina Hispida*)

ROSE OR MOSS—A native species of spreading, irregular growth, with long elegant clusters of pea-shaped, rose colored flowers in June, and at intervals through the season. Compound foliage of a pleasing shade of light green.

**MAGNOLIA.****MAGNOLIA.**

ACUMINATA (*Cucumber Tree*)—A noble, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple. Makes a large tree when fully grown. Very desirable on account of its fine luxuriant foliage and rapid growth.

UMBRELLA TREE (*Tripetala*)—A hardy, native, medium sized tree with enormous leaves. In June produces large, white, fragrant flowers, four to six inches in diameter.

THE CHINESE MAGNOLIAS and their hybrids are the most beautiful of small trees and should be planted on every lawn. The foliage is magnificent. The flowers are showy, fragrant and borne in the greatest profusion,

even when the trees are very young and in the early spring when blossoms are most welcome. They are hardy and thrive well in nearly all sections, rather difficult to transplant.

CHINESE WHITE (*Conspicua*)—A beautiful Chinese variety, with large, white flowers that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size.

SHOWY FLOWERED (*Speciosa*)—Resembles the *Soulangeana*, flowers not as large or as deep in color, exceedingly free bloomer, and flowers remain on tree longer than any other Chinese variety. One of the hardiest and best.

SOULANGE'S (*Soulangeana*)—Scrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple. Foliage large, glossy and massive. Very profuse, hardy and one of the most desirable for all planters.

PURPUREA (*Oborata*)—Tree of dwarf habit, very showy; purple flowers in May and June.

LENNE'S (*Lennei*)—A variety of great beauty. Flowers large, of a deep crimson, purple color, really magnificent; the tree is of a vigorous habit, foliage very large and showy. After the first blooming the flowers are produced in small quantities at intervals during the summer.

HALLIANA (*Stellata*)—A beautiful dwarf tree, earliest to bloom; producing very showy, medium-sized, double-petalled, fragrant, pure white flowers.

MAPLE (*Acer*).

ASH-LEAVED, BOX ELDER (*Negundo*)—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light-green pinnated foliage and spreading head, very hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

SYCAMORE (*Pseudo Platanus*)—A noble variety, with spacious head, and large deep green foliage; a rapid, upright, free grower, very desirable for shade.

NORWAY (*Platanoides*)—A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green. Rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade or large lawn trees. Rather a rough crooked grower while young but soon develops into straight, magnificent specimens.

SCHWEDLER'S (*Schwedlerii*)—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright, purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish-green in the older leaves. A distinct and handsome sort.

REITENBACH'S (*Reitenbachi*)—A new, dark purple-leaved variety, which retains its color well through the season.

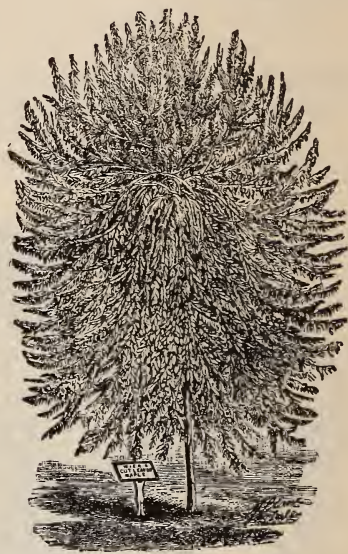
WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniatum*)—A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree, if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—Leaves purple red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy, and should be in every collection.

SCARLET OR RED (*Rubrum*)—A rapid growing, medium-sized tree, with red flowers very early in the spring before the leaves appear. Unsurpassed in the beauty of its autumn foliage.

SILVER-LEAVED (*Dasycarpum*)—Foliage bright green above, and silvery white beneath; one of the most rapid growers; hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate effect or shade is wanted it is one of the best. Largely used for street or park planting.

SUGAR OR ROCK (*Saccharinum*)—A popular American tree, of elegant pyramidal form. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade and adaptability to different soils has rendered it one of the most extensively used. Valuable for sugar and timber, as well as ornament and shade.



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED.



JAPAN MAPLE.

eral years ago; has proven perfectly hardy, adapts itself to almost all situations, transplants easily. Is one of the handsomest ornamentals of recent introduction, and worthy of general planting. Wood very heavy, bark dark green, foliage willow shape, of rich silver color, making a fine contrast with other trees. In May and June is covered with its exceedingly rich, small flowers, of a deep golden color and very fragrant.

JAPANESE—These can be supplied in quite an extended list and great variety of form. They comprise varieties with bright and dark red, yellow and green, and variegated leaves; finely cut, lobed and serrated foliage. Slow dwarf growers, requiring but little room. For beauty of coloring they are unsurpassed; for effective grouping and display are invaluable and unrivalled.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus Sorbus*).

EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*)—A fine, hardy tree of medium size, erect stem, smooth bark; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK LEAVED (*Quercifolia*)—A distinct and desirable tree, with compact pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable for planting in lawns and door yards.

OLIVE RUSSIAN, CANDLE TREE (*Olea Augustifolia*)—

Introduced into western states from Russia sev-

OAK (*Quercus*.)

CORK—A fine European species with rough cork-like bark.

PYRAMIDAL—(*Fastigiata*)—A variety of very compact, upright growth, resembling Lombardy Poplar in general form. A handsome tree.

SCARLET (*Coccinea*)—A native species of rapid growth and pyramidal outline; especially fine in autumn when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

ENGLISH (*Robur*)—A broad, spreading, graceful tree of slow growth, dark green foliage. Attains an immense age.



CAROLINA.

BALSAM, BALM OF GILEAD (*Balsamifera*)—A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.

PAULOWNIA.

IMPERIALIS—From Japan; leaves immense, a foot or more across; a magnificent tropical looking tree.

PEACH (*Persica Vulgaris*)

DOUBLE FLOWERING, WHITE AND RED—Flowers perfectly double, covering every branch with a mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers early in spring. Vigorous growers, handsome foliage; make handsome groups.

SALISBURIA (Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo.)

ADIANTIFOLIA—A singular and beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like leaves, yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines. Medium size, upright, rapid grower. A native of Japan, a rare and beautiful ornamental tree; should find a place on every lawn.

SYCAMORE.

EUROPEAN (*Plantanus Orientalis*)—Oriental plane. A lofty, wide spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not as subject to disease as our native species. Makes a fine street tree. One of the oldest cultivated trees known.

POPLAR (*Populus*.)

GOLDEN (*Aurea Van Geertii*)—Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season, fine for contrast with green or purple leaved trees. One of the most effective for street and lawn planting, sure to be planted largely when its merits become known.

LOMBARDY (*Fastigiata*)—A well-known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

CAROLINA—One of, if not the most rapid growing trees, with large handsome, glossy, serrated, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to large cities where it makes usual fast growth, and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid wind-break or screen; is used in larger numbers than any one tree for street planting. For new places and streets where the slower growing ornamental are desired, plant the Poplars between, securing an almost immediate effect, removing them as the other trees attain size.

PYRAMIDAL (*Bolleana*)—A variety of the Silver Poplar; compact, upright grower; leaves smooth, dark green above, pale green underneath; resembles Lombardy in growth; one of the best silver leaved trees.



SALISBURIA.

THORN (*Cratægus*.)

Well adapted to yards and small grounds, among the most beautiful of small trees; fine foliage, and doubly attractive when covered with their showy flowers in May and June.

DOUBLE WHITE—Small clear white flowers.

DOUBLE PINK—Similar to above except in color.

PAUL'S NEW SCARLET—Deep rich crimson, double, large and full. The best of its color.

TULIPTREE—WHITEWOOD (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*.)

A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves; regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

WALNUT (*Juglans*.)

WHITE OR BUTTERNUT (*Cinerea*)—A native tree of medium size, spreading limbs, grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus. Nut oblong and rough.

BLACK (*Nigra*)—Another native of large size, majestic form and beautiful foliage. A rapid grower, producing a large nut of excellent quality.

ENGLISH OR MADEIRA (*Regia*)—A fine lofty tree, with handsome spreading head. Where hardy it produces large crops of its thin-shelled delicious nuts.

DWARF ENGLISH (*Preparturiens*)—A dwarf variety of the preceding; come into bearing much younger and is hardier.

JAPAN (*Sieboldi*)—A most valuable introduction, one of the many good things from Japan. A strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts produced in clusters are of best quality, resembling butternuts, and freely produced. Cannot too strongly recommend this for general planting, for ornament, or in large numbers for the profitable production of nuts and timber.

WILLOW (*Salix*.)

ROSEMARY LEAVED (*Rosmarinifolia*)—Branches feathery, with small silvery foliage. Makes a handsome small-sized tree, with round, compact head when worked on standard five to seven feet high.

LAUREL LEAVED (*Laurifolia*)—One of the trees that has been overlooked by planters; should be used largely. Hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils and easily transplanted. It is a handsome ornamental tree, with very large, shining, laurel-like leaves; bright green bark in winter. A fine specimen the year round.

GOLDEN (*Vitellina aurantiaca*)—A showy variety with golden bark of high color, making it very conspicuous during winter. A handsome tree at all seasons.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

NO collection of trees is complete without specimens of the "Weepers," both for variety and beauty. Among ornamentals they have no superiors, and are adapted to all situations. The varieties grafted on standards, where the top or head commences to form, as the Kilmarnock Willow, Teas' Mulberry, etc., assume an umbrella-like form so desirable for contrast and beauty, and so excellently adapted to planting small yards, cemeteries, etc. Some of the others, with their tall trunks and long slender drooping branches, like Cut-leaved Birch, make the handsomest trees in cultivation.

ASH (*Fraxinus*.)

EUROPEAN (*Excelsior Pendula*)—The common well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

GOLD BARKED (*Aurea Pendula*)—A singular variety, bark in winter as yellow as gold. Forms a large spreading head.

BEECH (*Fagus*.)

PENDULA—Remarkably vigorous; picturesque tree of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading. Quite ungainly in appearance divested of their leaves, but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty.



BEECH—WEEPING.



BIRCH—CUT-LEAVED WEEPING.

CORNUS FLORIDA.

DOGWOOD (*Pendula*)—Has all the characteristics of the Flowering Dogwood. Its pendulous habit, upright leader, large white flowers, and scarlet fruit and foliage in the fall, place it in the foremost rank of weeping trees.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

CAMPERDOWN (*Pendula*)—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. Leaves are large, glossy, dark green. A strong, vigorous grower. The finest Weeping Elm and one of the best weeping trees.



CAMPERDOWN ELM.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

CUT LEAVED (*Lasciniata Pendula*)—Probably the most popular and desirable lawn tree in existence, and produces a beautiful effect on streets and avenues. Makes a vigorous growth and is perfectly hardy. Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; the slim side branches droop in a most picturesque manner; foliage delicate and deeply cut, coloring finely in the fall. The drooping branches and silvery bark form a most effective combination during the winter months.

ELEGANS PENDULA—One of the most desirable. Branches delicate; foliage light and airy; habit nearly as pendulous as that of the Kilmarnock Willow.

YOUNG'S (*Pendula Youngii*)—This variety is of a beautiful pendulous habit, with long, slender shoots of picturesque and irregular form. The leaves are broad, almost heart shaped. One of the best small weeping trees.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

JAPAN ROSE FLOWERED (*Rosea Pendula*)—One of the finest lawn trees. The slender branches fall gracefully to the ground. Flowers rose colored.



CORNUS PENDULA.

FULVA PENDULA—The most rapid growing of all Weeping Elms. Large, fine foliage; branches shoot upward at first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground.

AMERICAN WHITE OR WEEPING—The noble spreading, drooping tree of our fields and forests, and so admired by foreigners as to be termed "the crowning glory of American forests."

LINDEN, OR LIME TREE (*Tilia*.)

WHITE LEAVED WEEPING (*Alba Pendula*)—A fine tree with large white downy leaves and slender drooping branches. Rapid grower; entirely hardy. A beautiful, conspicuous lawn tree.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus*.)

WEEPING (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches, making a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors. Foliage and fruit like the European Mountain Ash.

MULBERRY (*Morus*.)

TEAS' RUSSIAN—The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the north and the heat of the south; safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY.



WILLOW KILMARNOCK.

POPLAR (*Populus*.)

LARGE LEAVED (*Grandidentata*)—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark, shining green and deeply serrated.

WILLOW (*Salix*.)

BABYLONICA—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

AMERICAN (*American Pendula*)—An American dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees. More ornamental and hardier than the *Babylonica*.

KILMARNOCK (*Caprera Pendula*)—Grafted five or seven feet high upon the *Comewell* stock, it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees.

WISCONSIN—A fine drooping habit in the style of *Babylonica*, with the additional merit of being entirely hardy as far north as Wisconsin.

**ALMOND** (*Amygdalus*)

DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING (*Pumila Rosea*)—A beautiful shrub, with double rosy blossoms.

DWARF DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (*Pumila Alba*)—Similar to the preceding except in color of flowers, which are delicate white.

AZALEA.

MOLLIS—A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with much larger flowers and more varied in color than *Azalea Ponticum*. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

PONTICA (Ghent varieties.)—The Ghent Hybrid varieties are delightfully fragrant, and comprise a good assortment of colors. They rank among the very best of decorative plants for the lawn and pleasure grounds, blossoming during the months of May and June. In the north they are benefited by slight protection.

**ALTHEA FRUTEX** (*Hibiscus Syriacus*.)

ROSE OF SHARON—One of the most showy and beautiful flowering shrubs. The flowers are of large size, very double and full, and of various brilliant and striking colors. It blooms freely during August and September when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

BOULE DE FEN—Very double, large violet colored.

LADY STANLEY—White with reddish center.

DOUBLE ROSE.

DOUBLE WHITE.

DOUBLE VARIEGATED—Pink and White.

DOUBLE PURPLE.

THE BANNER—Variegated Pink and White.

TOTA WHITE—Flowers single, large, pure white, very free flowering; distinct and fine.

CÆLESTIS—Fine large single flowers; a delicate shade of azure blue; fine and distinct.

VARIEGATED LEAVED—Leaves conspicuously margined creamy white; flowers double purple.

AMORPHA (Bastard Indigo.)

FRUTICOSA—A tall growing native shrub with violet colored flowers in terminal clustered spikes. Very hardy and easily grown.

BERBERRY (Berberis).

VULGARIS (Common European)—A handsome deciduous shrub, and a very desirable ornamental hedge plant, its pendant red fruit in autumn making it very conspicuous.

PURPLE LEAVED (Purpurea)—Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking; fine for single specimens; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant, planted by itself or intermingled with the common.

THUNBERGII—A very pretty variety from Japan; of dwarf, graceful habit; foliage small, changing to beautiful bright red early in fall; very showy.

CALYCANTHUS, SWEET SCENTED SHRUB, OR ALLSPICE.

FLORIDUS—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

CLETHRA (Sweet Pepper Bush).

ALNIFOLIA—A desirable, dense growing shrub with dark green foliage and showy upright spikes of creamy white fragrant flowers in August.

COLUTEA—(Bladder Senna).

ARBORESCENS—A large-sized shrub with small delicate foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers in June, followed by large inflated seed pods.

CURRENT (Ribes).

CRIMSON FLOWERING (Sanguineum)—Small deep red flowers; blooming very abundantly in early spring.

YELLOW FLOWERING (Aureum)—Bright shining leaves and yellow flowers.

GORDON—A hardy and profuse flowering variety. Flowers crimson and yellow, in pendant bunches in May.

CORCORUS (Kerria).

JAPAN (Japonica)—A slender shrub, four or five feet high, with beautiful double yellow blossoms from July to October.

VARIEGATA—A very slender grower with small green leaves edged with white.



ALTHEA.



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

DEUTZIA.

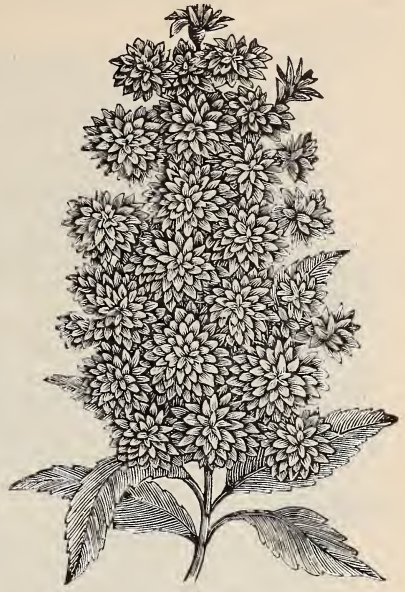
CRENATA (fl. pl.)—Flowers double white, tinged with pink.

CRENATE LEAVED (Crenata)—Strong grower, profuse bloomer; flowers pure white.

CRENATA (fl. alba plena)—A very valuable variety of strong growth, producing its pure white double flowers in abundance.

GRACILIS (Slender branched)—A very desirable dwarf growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming.

WATERII—A grand new variety with very large flowers borne in large loose racemes; robust grower and very hardy.

**DEUTZIA.****DAPHNE.**

MESEREUM PINK (Mezereum)—Desirable because of blossoming so early, before any other shrub, pink flowers borne in clusters. A very hardy shrub of dwarfish habit.

**DOGWOOD**

(Cornus).

SANGUINEA—A strong growing shrub with clusters

of fine white flowers, the stem and branches turning blood red in winter.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA—One of the finest variegated shrubs; leaves broadly margined creamy white.

ELDER.

AUREA (Golden Elder)—A variety with beautiful golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for producing contrast when planted with other shrubs. Should have full sun to give best effect.

VARIEGATA (Variegated Leaved Elder)—Of strong, healthy growth, foliage marked yellow and white.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES—A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red, very showy and attractive. One of the most valuable berry-bearing shrubs.

EXOCHORDIA.

GRANDIFLORA—From Northern China. The plant is entirely hardy, enduring from 20 to 30 degrees below zero without the slightest injury. It is a vigorous growing shrub, forming a neat compact bush ten to twelve feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. Flowers pure white, born in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each.

EUONYMUS—BURNING BUSH—STRAWBERRY TREE.

EUROPÆUS (European Euonymus)—A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose colored; planted with a background of evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

FILBERT (Corylus).

PURPLE-LEAVED (Purpurea)—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark, purple leaves; distinct and fine.

FORSYTHIA.

VIRIDISSIMA—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, very early in spring. A fine hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China.

FORTUNII—Similar to the above, but of more upright growth.

FRINGE.

PURPLE (Rhus Cotinus).

SMOKE TREE—A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers.

WHITE (Chionanthus Virginica)—One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like white flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT (Lonicera).

RED TARTARIAN (Tartarica Rubra)—A beautiful flowering shrub, blooms early in spring, flowers bright pink.

WHITE TARTARIAN (Tartarica Alba)—Similar to the preceding, with white flowers.

HYDRANGEAS.

Beautiful free flowering shrubs, bearing immense panicles or trusses of flowers. Paniculata is perfectly hardy and requires no protection; the other varieties require protection in winter and should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar.

RAMIS PICTIS (Red Branched)—A grand variety, producing flowers in immense sized trusses. Color very deep rose or light cherry. The new growth of wood is a deep reddish purple color, making it distinct from any other variety, and from which it derives its name, Red Branched.

HORTENSIA—A well known and favorite old plant, producing large heads of pink flowers in great profusion; it thrives best in a shaded situation, with a plentiful supply of water.

HORTENSIA VARIEGATA—An exceedingly ornamental plant, with bright green leaves, broadly margined with creamy white; flowers pink.

OTAKSA—A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large, bright pink, tinted with blue; produced very freely.

THOMAS HOGG—Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white, and remaining so a long time.

STELLATA FIMBRIATA (White Fringed)—Flowers in large trusses, often eight inches across. Pure white with crimson spot in center of each flower. One of the best.

**EXOCHORDIA GRANDIFLORA.**

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—

This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

HALESIA, SILVER BELL.**SNOW DROP TREE (Tetraptera)**

A fine large shrub with beautiful large white bell-shaped flowers in May. A rare shrub and one of the most desirable.

LILAC (Syringa).

ALPHONSE LAVALLE—Very large panicle, blue shaded violet.

CHARLES THE TENTH—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

CHIONANTHUS LEAVED (Josikea)—Has dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

COMMON PURPLE (Vulgaris Purpurea.)

DOUBLE LILAC (Lemoinei Flore Pleno)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

LA TOUR d'Auvergne. Flowers very large; violet purple.

PERSIAN (Persica)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

WHITE PERSIAN LILAC (Alba)—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

CUT LEAVED PERSIAN (Persica Lacinata)—A variety with deeply cut leaves and reddish purple flowers.

VILLOSA—A new species from Japan with large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud changing to white when fully open. Especially valuable as a late blooming variety.

VIRGINALIS—Flowers pure white in large compact panicles.

RUBRA DE MARLY—Fine large purple flowers; a variety used in large quantities by florists for forcing.

JAPONICA—A new species from Japan that makes a tree 20 to 25 feet high. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery. Flowers white, in immense clusters, that stand up erect above the foliage on stout stems. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts, and when crowned with its huge masses of bloom it is a striking and magnificent object.

PRIVET OR PRIM (Ligustrum Vulgare)—An English shrub with smooth dark green leaves; flowers white, fruit purple; fine for hedges.

OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet)—A vigorous growing variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Grows in almost any soil and is very patient of pruning. Makes a very desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge.

PLUM (*Prunus*).

PURPLE LEAVED, PISSARDI—This elegant small tree or shrub comes to us from Persia. It is perfectly hardy and the leaves are a rich purple with the ends of the growing shoots a brilliant red, retaining its bright purple through the entire season; more perfect in color than any other shrub.

TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)—A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; native of China; hardy.

PTELEA.

TRIFOLIATA—A native shrub, or small tree, of rapid growth; fruit winged and in clusters, somewhat resembling hops; flowers in June.

QUINCE, JAPAN (*Cydonia Japonica*). **SCARLET**—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

BLUSH JAPAN (*Alba*)—A beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate white and bluish flowers.

SPIRÆA.

An indispensable class of medium sized shrubs, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

BILLARDI—Rose color. Blooms nearly all summer

BUMALDI—A very handsome Japanese species, of dwarf compact habit. The plant is covered during midsummer and autumn with a mass of beautiful bright rose-colored flowers

CALLOSA (*Fortunes Spiræa*)—A fine variety, with large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine.

CALLOSA ATROSANGUINEA—In growth and habit similar to *Callosa*; flowers much darker and brighter; time of flowering June and July.

CALLOSA SEMPERFLORENS—A continuous bloomer, of dwarf, compact growth; flowers red in dense corymbs.

CALLOSA SUPERBA—Rosy white; a very free bloomer.

DOUGLASI (*Douglas' Spiræa*)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and Aug.

OPULIFOLIA AUREA (*Golden Leaved*)—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

REEVESII FL. PL. (*Reeve's Double*)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO (*Double Flowering Plum Leaved*)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

THUNBERGII—A beautiful variety, with fine, delicate foliage, and a profusion of small white flowers in early summer.

VAN HOUTTI—One of the most charming and beautiful of the *Spiræas*, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.



JAPAN QUINCE.



SPIRÆA—VAN HOUTTI.

SYRINGA (Philadelphus).

All the species and varieties of the syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

AUREA, GOLDEN LEAVED—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden-yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

FLORE ALBA PLENO—A white variety with partially double flowers.

GORDONIANUS (Gordon's Syringa)—Flowers profuse; slightly fragrant; ten days later than other varieties.

GARLAND (Coronarius)—The common popular shrub, with pure white, delicately perfumed flowers.

LARGE FLOWERED (Grandiflorus)—A conspicuous, showy kind with large flowers and irregular branches.

SPECIOSISSIMUS—A dwarf variety growing about 3 feet high, flowers very large, sweet scented.



GOLDEN LEAVED SYRINGA.

SUMACH (Rhus).

CUT-LEAVED—A decidedly attractive shrub of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves almost fern-like in appearance; foliage turns to a rich crimson in autumn.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos).

RACEMOSUS—A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

TAMARIX.

AFRICAN (Africana)—This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, something like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes.



JAPAN SNOWBALL. (PLICATUM.)

VIBURNUM.

OPULUS (High, or Bush Cranberry)—A large native shrub with Hydrangea-like flowers; the fruit red and acid and esteemed by many for culinary purposes.

OPULUS STERILIS (Snowball)—A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June.

PLICATUM (Plicate Viburnum)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads.

JAPONICUM (Japanese Viburnum)—Elegant, long and plicate foliage, and showy cymes of white flowers. A fine lawn shrub.

WIEGELA (Diervilla).

CANDIDA—This is the very best of all the white-flowering Wiegelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

ROSE COLORED (Rosea)—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Blossoms in May.

ROSEA NANA VARIEGATA—One of the most conspicuous shrubs that we cultivate; leaves beautifully margined creamy white; flowers pink. It is a dwarf grower, and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens.

AMABALIS OR SPLENDENS—Of robust habit; large foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in autumn.

LONERII—A variety with deep crimson flowers, very free flowering.

DESBOISI—A beautiful variety with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling Rosea, but flowers much darker. One of the darkest and best.

FLORIBUNDA—Flowers of a rich crimson, and has the additional merit of usually making a second growth and flowering profusely during the latter part of the summer.

HENDERSONI—A strong growing variety with deep, rose-colored flowers.

VAN HOUTTI—Deep crimson flowers; very profuse bloomer.

XANTHOCERAS.

SORBIFOLIA—A beautiful small tree, or large shrub, with foliage resembling the Mt. Ash. The numerous long racemes of almost white flowers remind one of the Wistaria.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES.

AMPELOPSIS.

VEITCHII (Boston Ivy).—A beautiful, hardy climbing plant, of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

TRICOLOR—A variety with leaves beautifully mottled creamy white.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (Quinquefolia)—A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which, in the autumn, assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries.

AKEBIA.

QUINATA—A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage; producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume; unsurpassed for covering trellises and verandas, the foliage never being attacked by insects.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe).

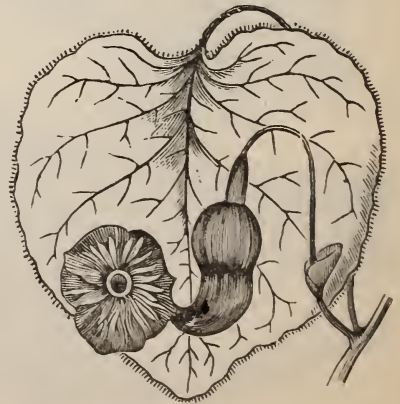
A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe; splendid for archways or verandas.

BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET FLOWER (Tecoma Radicans).

A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet shaped scarlet flowers in August.

CLEMATIS.

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties with flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises, or when used for bedding, or running over rock work or an old tree or stump they make an excellent show. They delight in rich soil, a sunny situation and are perfectly hardy.



ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURG—Fine large double white flowers. Very fine.

GIPSY QUEEN—Dark velvety purple. Fine large flower.

HENRYI—Creamy white ; very large and fine shape ; free grower and bloomer.



JACKMANI—Flowers, when fully expanded, four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple with a rich velvety appearance distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts.

LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE—Delicate blush white, with purplish lilac band in center of each petal.

MAD BARON VEILLARD. Flowers large ; light rose with lilac shadings.

RAMONA—A strong, rampant grower, and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

VITICELLA KERMISINUS—Flowers of medium size, of bright wine-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

SMALL FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

COCCINEA—A very handsome hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color ; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

VIRGINICA—(American White.) A very rapid growing and hardy plant ; seeds furnished with long, plumose, downy tufts ; flowers small, white.

FLAMULA—A rapid growing variety, with small, white, sweet-scented flowers.

PANICULATA, SWEET-SCENTED JAPAN CLEMATIS—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merits. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. These flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

AUREA RETICULATA—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; the leaves are netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

CHINESE TWINING—Blooms at intervals through the summer, and retains its foliage late in winter; flowers nearly white; quite distinct.

FUCHOIDES—Bright coral red, trumpet-shaped flower, very free bloomer.

HALLIANA—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June to November.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT—A fine rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

SCARLET TRUMPET—A strong, rapid grower; blossoms very freely the entire season; bright red trumpet-shaped flowers.

YELLOW TRUMPET—A fine grower, yellow flowers.



HONEYSUCKLES.

IVY (*Hedera*).

Valuable for covering brick walls, and upon the north or shady sides of buildings; also excellent ornaments and most desirable parlor hanging basket plants.

ENGLISH—A well known, old and popular sort.

JAPONICA ARGENTEA—A beautiful variety, with small green leaves, broadly margined, creamy white. The finest of all the variegated Ives.

WISTERIA, OR GLYCINE.

CHINESE (*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever produced.

DOUBLE PURPLE (*Flore Pleno*)—A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the *Wisteria Sinensis*, so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

CHINESE WHITE—This differs from the Chinese only in color of flowers, which in this are pure white, forming a striking contrast.

MAGNIFICA—Flowers in dense drooping racemes, of a pale lavender color. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.



WISTERIA, OR GLYCINE.

HEDGE PLANTS.

OSAGE ORANGE—One of the very best for defensive hedges where it can be grown without winter killing. It is of vigorous habit and rapid, dense growth, and when kept properly trimmed it not only makes an efficient hedge, but is also decidedly ornamental.

HONEY LOCUST—Of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, bearing the shears well; thorny enough to be impenetrable, and is highly recommended for hedging.

BERBERRY—Both the green-leaved and the purple are very desirable for ornamental hedges, the fruit which hangs on late in the fall making them very attractive.

JAPAN QUINCE—No flowering shrub is more desirable than this for hedging. It is of strong, bushy habit, and when in blossom in early spring it is one of the most attractive objects imaginable.

PRIVET—Largely planted for screens and yard hedges, for which it is admirably adapted, standing the shears so well that it can be trimmed in almost any shape.

EVERGREENS are more desirable for ornament, as they retain their foliage during the dreary winter months, adding a charm to the landscape that deciduous trees are incapable of. Among the most desirable are the Norway and Hemlock Spruce, American, Siberian, Hovey's Golden, Tom Thumb and other dwarf Arbor Vitæ, all which are described in their respective places in this Catalogue.

For shelter and screens to break the wind, or for concealing unsightly objects, or for division lines there is nothing equal to the Norway and Hemlock Spruce. Next to these in importance are the Scotch, Austrian and White Pines.

EVERGREENS.

The Pines, Spruces, Firs, Junipers and others, give a tone of warmth and verdure during the dull season that leads our thoughts forward to the time of swelling buds and song birds. These trees should be judiciously planted on small as well as on large grounds. On the latter, the larger kinds can arrive at full development, and should be planted at distances sufficient to allow of their natural and symmetrical growth without crowding. The Arbor Vitæ, Junipers, Dwarf Pines, Retinispors and Cyresses, on account of their small size are most suitable for small lots; but nearly all species and varieties of Pines, Spruces and Firs look well on small grounds while the trees are young.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. The soil to receive them should be made mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well-packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in their natural position.

ARBOR VITÆ (Thuja)

AMERICAN, WHITE CEDAR (Occidentalis)—One of the finest evergreens for hedges. Is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any other purpose.

DOUGLAS' GOLDEN (Aurea)—Free grower with fine golden yellow foliage; hardy; the most desirable Golden Arbor Vitæ for the northern states.

COMPACTA (Parson's)—Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.

HEATH LEAVED (Ericoides)—A dwarf grower, forming a round, compact head, with delicate sharp pointed foliage; very dense. One of the best of its class.

GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ (Aurea)—A beautiful variety of the Chinese, the foliage being tipped a bright yellow; a handsome compact grower. Only half hardy in the northern states.

GEORGE PEABODY—A remarkable variety in the strain of Golden Arbor Vitæ, the gold marking diffusing itself more deeply into the foliage than in any other.

HARRISONI—A neat little tree with entire foliage tipped almost pure white.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN (Hoveyi)—A seedling from the American. A perfectly hardy, distinct, compact variety; leaves a bright yellowish green; a beautiful object either singly or in hedge.

PUMILA—A neat little dwarf, very dense and perfect in form; regularly rounded; foliage charming shade of green. Handsome both in color and form.

PYRAMIDALIS—This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitæ is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

PLICATA—Foliage of a rich, dark green, plaited and massive.

SIBERIAN—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; is most valuable for low hedging or single specimens.

TOM THUMB—A very pretty little compact evergreen; of dwarf habit, Excels for borders, or small hedges for cemetery lots, etc.

CYPRESS (*Cupressus*).

LAWSON'S CYPRESS (*Lawsoniana*)—A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful; elegant drooping branches; half hardy here.

NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS (*Nutkaensis*)—A very fine evergreen from Nootka Sound, one of the best. Foliage dark green; perfectly hardy.

FIR (*Picea*).

BALSAM OR AMERICAN SILVER (*Balsamea*)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

FRASERI—A rare tree, with dense deep green foliage.

NORDMANNIANA—A symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*).

VIRGINIAN, RED CEDAR (*Virginica*)—A well known American tree; varies in habit and color of foliage, some being stiff, regular and conical, others loose and irregular; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

IRISH (*Hibernica*)—Very erect, tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a general favorite for lawn and cemetery planting.

SWEDISH (*Suecica*)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish green foliage, of somewhat lighter color, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

SAVIN (*Sabina*)—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.

EXCELSA—A very ornamental, pyramidal growing tree; entirely hardy.

SUECICA NANA—A dwarf variety; of compact habit of growth, leaves light green, retaining its color well in winter; perfectly hardy.

ENGLISH (*Communis*)—A small tree, handsome and compact.

PINE (*Pinus*).

JUNIPER, IRISH.

AUSTRIAN, OR BLACK (*Austriaca*)—A remarkably robust, hardy tree, with stout, erect shoots; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid.

SCOTCH (*Sylvestris*)—A fine, robust, rapid-growing spreading tree, silvery green foliage.

WHITE (*Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

EXCELSA, BOHTAN PINE—Resembles white pine, but the leaves are longer and it has a more dense habit of growth.

MUGHO OR DWARF (*Pumilio*)—A very distinct species; leaves short, stiff, a little twisted, and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense; fine for evergreen shrubbery.

PODOCARPUS (*Japanica*).

NUBIGENA—A peculiar, charming, erect tree from Japan, hardier and denser than the Irish Yew, eminently fitting it for cemetery purposes.

RETINOSPORA (*Japanese Cypress*).

A genus very similar to *Cupressus*. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan, and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Whenever they can be preserved they will amply repay the efforts made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for in-door culture in pots.



ARBOR VITÆ SIBERIAN.



JUNIPER, IRISH.

PLUMOSA—A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

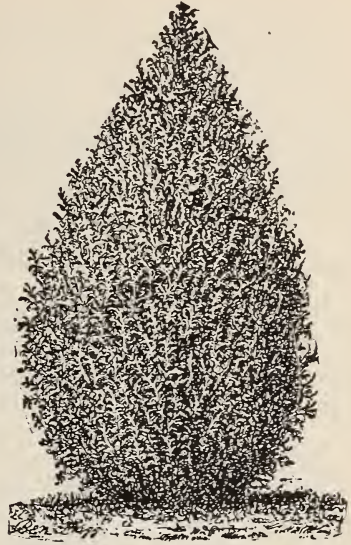
PLUMOSA AUREA—One of the most striking and desirable little plants of recent introduction; habit of growth compact, with branches and leaves of beautiful golden yellow.

ARGENTEA (Silvery)—Foliage similar to the above, distinctly marked with silvery white spots; exceedingly attractive.

SQUARROSA—A small sized tree with graceful drooping branches and glaucous green foliage.

PISIFERA—An erect slender growing tree, graceful and handsome.

FILIFERA—Upright leader, main branches nearly horizontal, smaller branches of a graceful and weeping habit. One of the showiest.



RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA.

SPRUCE (Abies).

NORWAY (Excelsa)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfectly pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

AMERICAN WHITE (Alba)—A tall tree, with loose, spreading branches and light green foliage.

HEMLOCK OR WEEPING (Canadensis)—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

COLORADO BLUE—A rare elegant tree with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

DOUGLASSII—One of the best of the Rocky Mountain trees. Foliage brilliant pea-green, the branches partially pendulous, a vigorous grower. One of the choicest evergreens for the lawn.

WEEPING (Inverta)—With erect main trunk, the branches drooping to the ground like a willow.

YEW (Taxus).

ERECT ENGLISH (Bacata Erecta)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew with dark green foliage.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

IRISH (Fastigiata)—Remarkably upright in form, very distinct; the foliage is of the deepest green; very compact habit; half hardy here.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY (Mahonia).

HOLLY LEAVED (Aquifolia)—A beautiful shrub, with smooth shining leaves, covered with bright yellow flowers in May, and a profusion of blue berries in Autumn.

Aucuba Japonica (Gold Dust Tree).

A small, beautiful shrub, with curious gold blotched leaves; needs protection in winter.

MACULA MASCULATA—Leaves long and narrow, irregularly toothed; color deep green.

LANCEOLATA—A desirable variety with deep green, lance-shaped leaves.

BOX (*Buxus*).

DWARF (*Suffruticosa*)—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

SEMPERVIRENS, TREE BOX (*Arborescens*)—A very desirable small tree in the yard or garden, well adapted to small places, prefers a shady situation; it can be made to assume any form.

VARIEGATA—A variety of tree box, forming a beautiful small bush, blotched with white.

EUONYMUS (*Japanica*).

RADICANS VARIEGATA—A neat trailing variety, with small, glossy green leaves broadly margined with white. Valuable for rock work or borders of beds; also for vases or baskets. This variety is hardy in the north.

HOLLY (*Ilex*).

GREEN LEAVED—Deep green, glossy shining leaves, with bright red berries through the winter. Largely used in Christmas decorations.

SILVER QUEEN—An elegant shrub, with shining leaves, silvery white and green, and bright red berries, making a delightful contrast.

**RHODODENDRON.****RHODODENDRON, OR ROSEBAY.**

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun. But it is more luxuriant in good, well prepared soil of leaf mould, or leaf mould and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade. It is abundantly supplied with numerous fibrous roots that retain a quantity of earth in lifting, so that it can safely be removed at any season of the year, except the short period of their rapid growth, covering a portion of June and July. The broad thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters, and each cluster large enough for a lady's bouquet, it gives it a pre-eminence that our pen would fail to portray. Planted singly, in the flower garden or upon the lawn, they are objects of interest, but their greatest beauty, as

in many other plants, can only be fully developed by artistically massing them in beds upon the lawn, when the different varieties, of white, blue, purple, cherry, lilac, mauve and crimson, can be made to blend or contrast at will, producing an effect unrivalled by any other hardy plant in existence. We have in addition to the seedlings of the Catawbiense, a considerable list of the hardy grafted varieties that are of higher price and more desirable, as they compass in the different sorts the entire range of colors, and each in itself distinct and definite, while the seedlings, as a rule, vary but little from the original type. When soils are too strongly impregnated with lime, the original soil should be removed to a good depth and width where the Rhododendrons are to be planted and the space filled in with leaf mould and peat or muck mixed, or some other soil tolerably free from lime.

ROSES.

THE Rose is one of our leading specialties, the demand increasing every year until it now requires over half a million plants annually to supply it. We devote about 20 acres of land and 20 large greenhouses to the growth of Roses alone.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. In selecting a spot for a Rosebed do not choose one where they will be shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose delights in an open, airy situation, with plenty of sunshine. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if well enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. In preparing the bed dig it up thoroughly to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, as rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the beds do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less



A PARTIAL VIEW OF ONE OF OUR BLOCKS OF HARDY ROSES.

from drouth. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to them.

ROSES IN POTS. The Tea, Bourbon and China Roses should be selected for growing in pots in the house; these will give you a succession of bloom, if treated in the following manner: Drain the pots well with broken bits of crock; mix one part of well-rotted cow manure with two parts of light, friable soil, and press firmly about the roots in potting. Keep well watered during the summer, more scantily in fall and winter. Keep all flower buds pinched off until winter, and then give all the sunlight possible. Keep your plant clean and growing. About 60 degrees is the best temperature for it.

WHAT VARIETIES TO PLANT. THE EVERBLOOMING OR MONTHLY ROSES are the only really constant bloomers. They begin to bloom early in the season or almost as soon as planted, and continue all through the summer and autumn months until stopped by freezing weather. They bloom and flourish luxuriantly in all parts of the country from Canada to Mexico. The flowers are of beautiful form and fullness, delightful fragrance, and embrace all the lovely shades and colors that roses ever assume. In the north they require protection during the winter, and being natives of a more genial clime, must not be expected to survive in the open ground where the temperature falls much below zero.

PROTECTION. They may be protected during the winter, except in the extreme north, in the following manner: First cut out all the soft or unripened wood and remove most of the leaves; then take a little of the soil from one side of the bush to allow it to bend over easily. Bend it over to the ground and cover the whole plant with two to four inches of earth. Over this place four to six inches leaves, and keep in place with boards or boughs. Defer covering for winter until cold weather fairly sets in, as moderate freezing will not injure them. Treated in this way, three winters out of four they will go through unharmed.

HARDY ROSES. This section includes the Hybrid Perpetuals, Mosses and Climbers, and while they are not as constant bloomers as the Teas, Bourbons, Noisettes and Chinas, they make a gorgeous display of deep rich colors in May and June, far excelling the Everblooming class in size of flower and brilliancy of color. Most of the Hybrid Perpetual class give a second crop of bloom in September and October, and in many cases finer flowers than those produced in June.

TEA ROSES—Ever-Blooming.

- BON SILENE**—Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color, deep rose shaded carmine.
- BRIDESMAID**—An exquisite pink rose that is being grown in larger quantities for winter flowers than any other pink variety. Color a bright clear pink, a lovely shade; flowers very large, perfectly double. The buds are large and solid with long stiff stems and handsome glossy foliage. It is also an excellent bedding variety for outside flowering in summer.
- BARON BERGE**—Soft lemon white at base of petals, beautifully tinted rose on the outer edges. A strong grower and very free bloomer.
- CHRISTINE DE NOUE**—A beautiful red Tea Rose of large size and fine, full, double flowers. It is a splendid grower, making a large-sized, fine shaped bush. Color, clear rich maroon, changing to purplish red. A constant and very free bloomer.
- COMTESSE DE BRETEUIL**—A rich shade of golden amber, delicately tinged with apricot and ruddy copper. Beautiful in bud or fully open flower; very fragrant.
- CATHARINE MERMET**—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.
- DUCHESSE DE BRABANT**—Few roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor; the flowers are rather loose when open, but are rich and peculiarly colored; color rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.
- DEVONIENSIS**—On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the Magnolia rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant roses, and a favorite of long standing.
- ETOILE DE LYON**—This we consider one of the finest yellow bedding roses for outside planting, and one of the hardiest in the Tea section. Flower very large and double, and deliciously fragrant. Color chrome yellow, deepening in center to pure golden yellow.
- ERNEST METZ**—A robust grower; flowers very large when open; buds long and pointed, produced on long stems. Color soft carmine rose, with deeper colored center.
- J. B. VARRONE**—A fine grower; flower large and very double, with high center opening from long buds; color soft China rose, changing to bright deep carmine of even shading; an extra good rose and very sweet.
- KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA**—A beautiful rose with elegant large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers. Color delicate creamy white, deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer.
- LA PRINCESS VERA**—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.
- LUCIOLE**—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.
- MADAM ETIENNE**—Flowers large and very double; color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort.
- MARIE GUILLOT**—White, tinged with a delicate shade of lemon; large, full and beautifully imbricated in form. One of the finest white Teas; the perfection of form in the Tea Rose; highly fragrant.
- MAD. PIERRE GUILLOT**—Large, splendid shaped, pointed buds. Color deep coppery orange in the center, gradually changing lighter outward; edge of petals bright rose. Fine large double flowers and an excellent winter bloomer.
- MAD. LAMBARD**—Extra large full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine; buds and reverse of petals deep rosy crimson.
- MAD. ANGELE JACQUIER**—Deep rose in the center, with coppery yellow at base of petals, outer edge white, changing to rose; large, full and perfect shaped flowers; very free flowering.
- MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ**—A strong, vigorous grower, and one of the hardiest Tea Roses for outdoor bedding. Flowers cup-shaped, borne in clusters. Color white, beautifully flushed with pink.
- MAD. WELCHE**—An extra fine variety; very large, double, and of beautiful rounded form. Color apricot yellow, very heavily shaded throughout the center of the flowers with dark orange red, variable at times, frequently coming light canary, with deep shadings.



MARIE VAN HOUTTE.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Creamy white, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere.

MAD. HOSIE—Ivory white, with amber center; a strong, healthy grower and very free bloomer. Flowers and buds of large size, and can always be cut with long stems.

MAD. PIERRE GUILLOT—One of the most showy and attractive Tea Roses. Large, beautiful, long pointed buds, creamy white shading to yellow at base of petals; each petal heavily bordered with bright rose. Very free flowering.

MAD. ELIE LAMBERT—Fine, large, full, double flower, globular and cup-shaped; the outer petals pure white, the center of a beautiful rosy flesh color, often changing to deep rosy carmine.

MAMAN COCHET—Growth vigorous, with rich healthy foliage and extra large flowers on long stout stems, very double and simply exquisite when in bud or half blown. The color is a deep rosy pink, the inner side of petals silvery rose; makes charming bunches of long-stemmed flowers when cut. Fine for either pot-culture or out-door planting.

MARION DINGEE—A splendid new Tea Rose; flowers of good size, nicely cup-shaped, and borne in wonderful profusion all through the growing season. Color deep crimson, changing to carmine in the matured flowers. One of the best for either pots or bedding purposes.

MAD. DE WATTEVILLE—A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. Color white, shaded with salmon; outer petals feathered with bright rose; very fragrant; flowers large and beautiful shape.

NIPHETOS—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white. Highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

PERLE DES JARDINS—This magnificent rose still retains its position as the finest rose of its color ever introduced. The color varies from canary to golden yellow; flowers large and beautifully formed; handsome in every stage of development, from the smallest bud to the open bloom. The color, whether light or deep, always has a peculiar softness not observed in any other yellow rose.

PAPA GONTIER—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark, carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for out-door planting.

RAINBOW—A striped Tea Rose of strong healthy growth; buds large on long, stiff stems; color a beautiful shade of deep pink, distinctly striped and mottled with bright crimson; shaded and toned with amber.

SENATOR McNAUGHTON—A sport of Perle des Jardins, with which it is identical in every respect except color. The flowers are very large and full with excellent shaped buds; color clear, delicate creamy white. A grand winter blooming rose.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME PERNET—Salmon pink, base of petals shaded with yellow; extra. A magnificent variety.

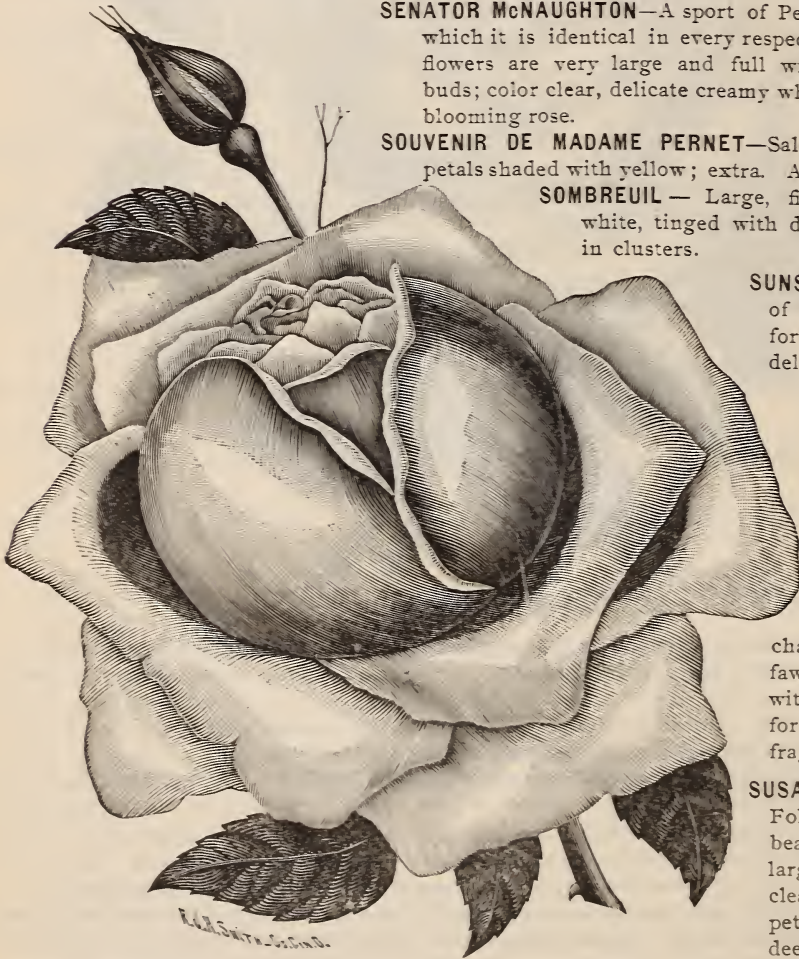
SOMBREUIL—Large, fine formed flowers; white, tinged with delicate rose; blooms in clusters.

SUNSET—The flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double, and deliciously perfumed.

The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

SAFRANO—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

SUSANNE BLANCHETT—Foliage large, erect and beautiful; outer petals large and broad, of a clear flesh color; inner petals shorter and of deeper shade.



SUNSET.

SOUVENIR D'UN AMI—Fine delicate rose, shaded with salmon; very large, full and double, exquisitely fragrant; a vigorous grower and free bloomer. A rose that should be in every collection.

THE BRIDE—This is decidedly the most beautiful white Tea Rose. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets.

During extreme hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times a beautiful pure white.

THE QUEEN—Pure white. A vigorous and healthy grower and continuous bloomer, producing a great abundance of buds and flowers all through the season. Buds finely formed; petals thick, of good substance.

VALLE DE CHAMOUNIX—The coloring of this rose is simply exquisite. The base and back of the petals are a bright yellow, the center highly colored with glowing copper and rose.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

OFTEN called Fairy Roses. They are admirably adapted to pot culture, and planted out they flower continually the whole season. The flowers are quite small, borne in large clusters, each cluster making a bouquet by itself. They are quite hardy, requiring but slight protection even in the north. An excellent class for cemetery planting.



CLOTILDE SOUPERT—One of the most prolific bloomers in our entire list and admirably adapted to pot culture; beginning to flower when not over four inches high and continues without intermission the entire season if kept in a healthy growing condition. The flowers are borne in sprays, very double and handsomely formed; the outer petals are pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink, but varying sometimes on the same plant from pure white to deep silvery rose. A grand bedding variety.

BLANCHE REBATEL—Plant vigorous but compact in growth. It blooms constantly and profusely during the whole season, and in color is entirely distinct from all other Polyanthas. Deep crimson flushed with rose.

ETOILE DE MAI—Plant remarkably free flowering, of free healthy growth; color of buds a beautiful nankeen yellow, changing to pearly white in fully open flower.

GLOIRE DES POLYANTHAS—Bright pink, with a red ray through each petal; quite distinct.

GEORGE PERNET—A strong growing dwarf variety, forming a perfect round bush. It is continually in bloom, the flowers being quite large for this class; the color is bright rose with touches of yellow, and passes to peach-blow with silvery white shadings.

TYPE OF POLYANTHAS.

- MIGNONETTE**—Flowers perfectly double, borne in large clusters, often thirty or forty flowers each. Color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; a constant and profuse bloomer.
- MAD. CECIL BRUNNER**—Plant of dwarf growth, excellent for bordering beds; color salmon rose on a yellow ground. Very fragrant.
- PAQUERETTE**—Pure white; of the most perfect shape, about one and one-half inches in diameter, flowering in clusters of from five to thirty flowers each. A very free bloomer.

CHINA OR BENGAL.

THE China or Bengal Roses are dwarf, and flower with the greatest profusion all through the summer and fall, making excellent edges for beds of other roses and fine pot plants. Their flowers are not equal in size and fragrance to those of the Teas, but they consist chiefly of rich, dark colors, which are scarce in the other sections of the ever-blooming roses.

- AGRIPPINA**—Rich, velvety crimson, beautiful bud, for bedding is unsurpassed; few roses are so rich in color.
- LA PHENIX**—Fine brilliant carmine rose; good sized flowers, full and double; profuse bloomer. One of the best bedding sort in the list.
- MARIE LAMBERT**—A strong, vigorous grower with small, pure white flowers. Has been called White Hermosa, as it resembles Hermosa in form and freedom of bloom. A valuable bedding variety.
- QUEEN'S SCARLET**—Rich crimson, changing to light scarlet; very free flowering.

BOURBON.

NOT quite hardy, but a very slight protection suffices them. They are continual bloomers, mostly of rapid growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage, and are the most beautiful in the autumn. The flowers are, for the most part, produced in clusters, and generally of a light color, well shaped and somewhat fragrant. Some of the freest and most constant blooming roses are contained in this section.

- ALFRED AUBURT**—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers are well shaped as Hermosa, of a bright red color.
- CHAMPION OF THE WORLD**.—A valuable new Rose that is remarkably free flowering and nearly hardy in this latitude, requiring very little if any protection. The flowers are large, full, of fine cupped form. Color deep rich rosy pink. Very fragrant. A splendid bedding variety.
- CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA**—A grand white, ever-blooming rose, a sport from Sou. de Malmaison, which it resembles in habit of growth and style of flower. The petals are of great substance and large size, forming an exquisite perfectly double rose, slightly tinted yellow on first opening.
- HERMOSA**—Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink; very fragrant. A favorite with everyone.
- MRS. DEGRAW**—A fine ever-blooming, hardy garden rose of strong vigorous growth. Flowers of medium size; color rich glossy pink; very fragrant.
- MRS. PAUL**—Beautiful pearl white with rosy peach shading; large open flower with bold thick petals. A fine autumn bloomer.
- MADAME ISAAC PERIERE**—Beautiful vivid carmine; blooms throughout the season. Growth very vigorous.
- SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON**—A noble rose; flower is extremely large and double; color flesh white, clear and fresh. Its great beauty in the fall makes it the finest of all roses at that season.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

A beautiful class of half hardy roses combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent, the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual.

- ANTOINE VERDIER**—Bright silvery rose, shaded rich carmine; flowers very freely the entire season; extra fine.
- AUGUSTINE HALEM**—Extra large and handsome; color clear bright rosy red, verging to deep, rich crimson.
- AUGUSTINE GUINNOISSEAU**—The best recommendation that can be given this magnificent rose is

that it is a white La France, having just a tint of blush clouding its broad petals. The buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—This variety is a sport from La France, deeper in color, more expanded in form and larger in size. The flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every respect.

HIPPOLYTE BARREAU—A grand new perpetual flowering dark red Hybrid Tea. The color is particularly bright and attractive, bright carmine red, shaded velvety crimson. Flowers very large and full, of handsome shape, with beautiful, long pointed buds.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. The sweetest and most useful of all roses.



MRS. W. C. WHITNEY.

MRS. W. C. WHITNEY—This is a charming new rose, delightfully fragrant; color a beautiful shade of clear deep pink, very fresh and bright. The flowers are large and full, with fine large elongated buds. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and exceedingly free flowering.

METEOR—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose. The flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather.

MAD. SCHWALLER—A strong upright grower, with same style and finish of flower as the Hybrid Perpetual class. The color is a deep rosy flesh, deepening on edge of petals.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT—A charming variety of the La France type. Flowers large with broad heavy petals, nicely rounded. Color bright satiny pink with rosy center, free flowering and very fragrant.

SOUV. DE WOOTTON—A beautiful shade of rosy crimson; very fragrant. A constant and most prolific bloomer.

TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE—Bright red; flowers large and double. A continuous bloomer.

NOISETTE or EVERBLOOMING CLIMBERS and CLIMBING TEAS.

THESE are strong, healthy growers, blooming freely throughout the summer and autumn. The distinguishing characteristic of the Noisette class is their cluster blooming habit. In the south, where they stand the winters, nothing can compare with them for beauty of bud and foliage. Useful for growing in conservatories, pits and greenhouses at the north, where they reward the extra care and protection by producing thousands of their magnificent blooms.

CLIMBING NIPHETOS—A strong rampant flower, making shoots 12 to 15 feet long in one season; flowers pure white.

CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS—A strong, vigorous climbing Tea, with beautiful large, double, golden yellow flowers.

GLORIE DE DIJON—Noted for its large sized flower, its delicate tea scent, and its exquisite shades of color, being a blending of amber, carmine and cream.

ISABELLA GRAY—Deep yellow, large and full.

JAMES SPRUNT—Bud a rich dark crimson, somewhat lighter when expanded.

LAMARQUE—White, tinged with lemon yellow.

MARECHAL NEIL—Beautiful deep yellow; very large, full, globular form; sweet scented; free flowering; one of the finest yellow tea scented Roses yet introduced; a good climbing rose.

MAD. ALFRED CARRIER—Flesh white, with salmon yellow at the base of petals; full and well formed; vigorous grower.

MARY WASHINGTON—One of the hardiest of the everblooming climbers. A remarkably free bloomer; medium size, pure white, very fragrant.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA—A strong growing, red climbing rose. It is a grand pillar rose in the south; flowers full and well formed.

REINE OLGA WURTEMBERG—Large, full and fine; color rosy flesh, delicately tinged with salmon yellow.

SETINA (Climbing Hermosa.)—Light rose, large and full.

SOLFATERRE—Light sulphur yellow; large and double.

WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON—Orange yellow, center copper yellow; very rich.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

THIS class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriate in a deep rich soil. They are benefited by mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Flowers very large, of beautiful form, and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old fashioned Damask.

ALFRED COLOMB—Bright carmine crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. A free bloomer. Very fragrant.

ABEL CARRIER—Purplish crimson, fiery red center, very double; a fine flower.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud, flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

BARONESS RUTSCHILD—Clear pale rose, fine large flower of exquisite shape and finish.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN—Flowers large, very double and full; color a rich dark red, passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented.

BARON MAYNARD—Pure white, very free flowering.

BRIGHTNESS OF CHESHUNT—A peculiar vivid brick red; medium size; very free flowering, and a fine autumn bloomer.



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COQUETTE DES ALPS.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES—A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. One of the freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

CLIMBING VICTOR VERDIER—Bright carmine rose, strong climbing habit; a good pillar or climbing rose.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; large, finely formed flower.

COMTE DE PARIS—Brilliant red, shaded and illuminated with bright crimson, large, full and of fine form. Very vigorous.

CRIMSON QUEEN—Brilliant crimson with maroon shadings. Very free.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Bright velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect form.

DINSMORE—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double. Color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH—Brilliant scarlet crimson, maroon shade; very fine.

EUGENE FURST—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large full flower and a strong vigorous grower. A first-class rose in every way.

EARL OF DUFFERIN—A strong, healthy growing sort and a splendid autumn bloomer. Flowers large, very full and finely formed. Color deep velvety crimson, shaded with maroon.

FISHER HOLMES—Rich, glowing crimson. Large, fine shaped flower.

FRANCOIS LEVET—A splendid rose, flowering freely, and very full; fresh clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

GLORIE DE MARGOTTIN—Rich dazzling crimson. Makes beautiful long pointed buds; flowers when open, large and of good shape. A vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering.

GLORIE DE L'EXPOSITION BRUXELLES—Flowers finely formed, large and perfectly double ; color purplish crimson, of velvety texture.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson ; very large, globular and excellent ; free bloomer ; unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color.

GUSTAVE PIGANEAU—Flower very large, full, finely cup-shaped ; handsome pointed buds ; color brilliant carmine lake.

GLORIE LYONNAISE—White, tinted with yellow, large, moderately full. A strong, free growing variety.

GEN. WASHINGTON—Perfectly double, large, fine form. Color soft scarlet, sometimes glowing crimson.

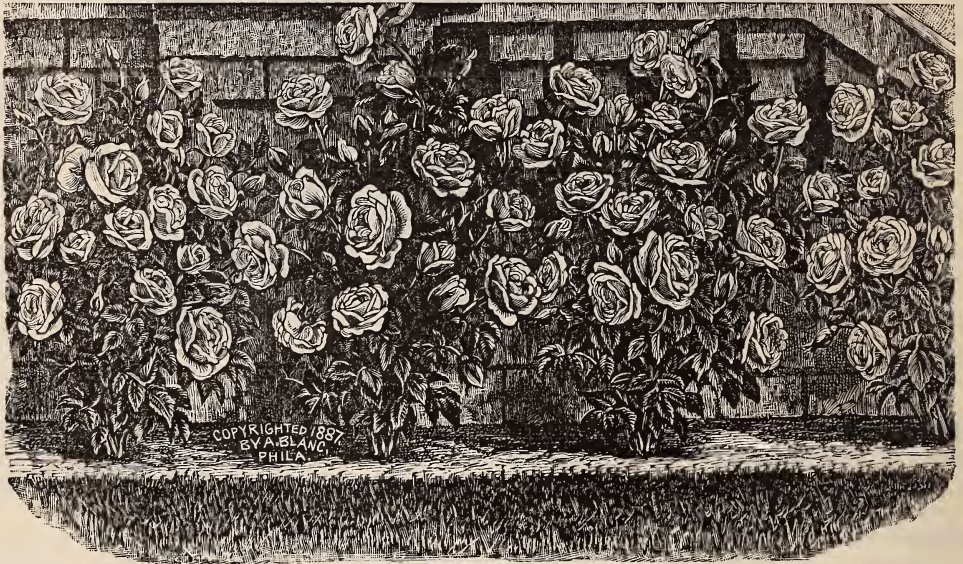
JOHN HOPPER—Flowers large, very regular and full. Color a brilliant rose. Very sweet.

LOUIS VON HOUTTE—Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon: a beautifully formed double flower.

LADY ARTHUR HILL—Rosy-lilac, distinct and fine. Large, full and symmetrical.

MAD GABRIEL LUIZET—Pale pink, of a delicate shade, large and full; very fragrant.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY—A magnificent new rose, with flower of large size and perfect form, on stout, erect stems; color ivory white, petals shell-shaped, free flowering and highly fragrant. A valuable addition to the white-colored section.



MRS. J. H. LAING.

MRS. J. H. LAING—One of the finest roses of its class. It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color, a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD—Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, a distinct and pleasing shade; flowers large, of fine imbricated form, very freely produced, flowering continuously during the entire season; growth vigorous, of free branching habit.

MARIE RADY—Brilliant red ; flowers large and of fine form, very full, imbricated. One of the finest.

MAD. ALFRED DE ROUGEMONT—White, delicately shaded and tinged with rose. Medium size, full and double.

MAD. MASSON—Large and double, color a reddish crimson, of fine form; a fine autumn bloomer.

MARCHIONESS OF LORNE—Flowers large, of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in center with vivid carmine, very sweet.

MARIE BAUMAN—Bright carmine red, large and full.

MARGARET DICKSON—White with pale flesh center, petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; flowers of magnificent form both in bud and when fully open; plant perfectly hardy. A strong, vigorous grower with fine large foliage. Very fragrant.



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MARSHALL P. WILDER.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Flowers very large, perfectly double and of good substance; color, bright cherry red shading to crimson. Plant a clean, healthy grower and a very free bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA—A splendid sort; bright clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

MAD. CHARLES WOOD—Flowers of large size; color dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer.



PAUL, NEYRON.

PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late October.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full.

PERLE DES BLANCHES—Pure white; medium size, good full form; very double and fragrant.

SILVER QUEEN—Silvery blush, shaded in the center with delicate rosy pink; flowers large, full, of a beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance.

ULRICH BRUNER—Flowers large and full, with exceedingly large shell-shaped petals. Color cherry red. A splendid variety.

VICTOR VERDIER—Fine cherry rose, shaded with carmine; hardy, full and fine.

VICK'S CAPRICE—Flowers large, ground color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine. It is beautiful in the bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to great advantage.



VICK'S CAPRICE. (See page 81.)

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES.

MAD. GEORGES BRUANT—A cross of Rosa Rugosa and Tea Rose Sombreuil. Flowers in clusters semi-double; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphetos in shape; color pure white; remarkably free flowering, and is hardy where the thermometer does not go below zero. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn and yard, as it retains the heavy thorny canes and glossy leathery leaves of the Rugosa class.

AGNES EMILY CARMEN—A cross between Rugosa Rosea and Harrison's Yellow, both remarkably hardy, vigorous varieties, and is fully as hardy as either. The growth is robust, with dense rich foliage, somewhat similar to the Rugosa. Flowers large, semi-double, fine in the bud state. A remarkably free bloomer, and continues in bloom a long time. Color rich deep crimson.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches and any unsightly objects. Perfectly hardy and very profuse bloomers.

ANNA MARIA—Light pink, changing to blush; blooms in large clusters.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.



HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A new Japanese rose bearing immense trusses of bright crimson flowers. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots eight to ten feet long in a season. The flowers are grown in large pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. Color bright vivid crimson, with none of the purplish tint so common in crimson roses. A charming pillar rose, and for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer.

"One of the most striking things in the show."—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

EMPRESS OF CHINA—Light red, changing to pink when fully expanded. A free and continuous bloomer; flowers medium size.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower; blooms in clusters. One of the best.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIES—Flowers large and double, light crimson, sometimes blotched white.

RUSSELL'S COTTAGE—Dark crimson, very double and full; strong grower.

SEVEN SISTERS—Crimson, changing all shades to white.

TENNESSEE BELLE—A strong vigorous climber and free bloomer; bright rosy blush.

MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. The Moss Rose is a strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and therefore justly esteemed as very desirable for outdoor culture in open ground. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year, but the flowers and buds are very large and handsome, remain in bloom a long time, and are highly prized wherever beautiful roses are known. They like rich ground and are much improved in beauty and fragrance by liberal manuring and good cultivation.

BLANCHE MOREAU—Pure white, large, full and perfect form.

COUNTESS OF MURINAIS—Large, pure white, beautifully mossed.

CRESTED—Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant. One of the best.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Rich deep crimson.

GLORY OF MOSSES—Flower large; color pale rose. A strong grower with fine healthy foliage.

HENRY MARTIN—Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large globular flowers; full and sweet, and finely mossed.

JOHN CRANSTON—Deep crimson; very double.

LUXEMBURG—Bright crimson; large and mossy.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE—Fine reddish blush; large and vigorous.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

PAUL FONTAINE—Deep crimson; a constant bloomer.

SALET—Light rose; large and full; a good autumn bloomer.

JAPANESE CREEPING ROSE.

WICHURAIANA—A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as closely as ivy and forming a dense mat of very dark green lustrous foliage. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion, in clusters, after the June roses are past, and continue during the season. They are pure white, the stamens being yellow, from one and one-half to two inches across and very fragrant. Valuable for covering banks, rockeries, slopes and beds among shrubs.

SUMMER ROSES.

HARRISON'S YELLOW—Semi-double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

MAD. PLANTIER—A perfectly hardy, pure white double rose. The plant grows in a very fine bushy form, and produces flowers in great abundance in June. A most desirable rose for cemetery decorations.



WICHURAIANA.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep golden yellow ; double and very fine.

SWEET BRIER—Rosy pink, single flowers, followed in autumn by bright colored seed pods ; foliage very fragrant. Fine for hedges.

RUGOSA RUBRA—A species from Japan, with beautiful rosy crimson single flowers, succeeded by large berries of a rich red color that are very attractive.

RUGOSA ALBA—Another Japanese variety, single pure white flowers, very fragrant. Makes a splendid shrub.

TREE ROSES.

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks four to five feet high, are tree shaped and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose border. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

THE demand for this valuable class of plants for the hardy border and flower garden increases every year. Perfectly hardy, they grow and bloom freely with the most ordinary care, and when once established increase in value and beauty every year.



ANEMONE JAPONICA.

ANEMONE JAPONICA.

WIND FLOWER—One of the most showy of all our autumn blooming herbaceous plants. They com-

mence to bloom in August and continue to increase in beauty until the end of autumn. They thrive best in light, rich, somewhat moist soil and should not be transplanted more than necessary to divide them when they become too thick. A covering of leaves, straw or long manure is sufficient for our most severe winters.

ALBA—Pure white, yellow center.

RUBRA—Deep rose, yellow center.

WHIRLWIND—A beautiful semi-double form of the White Anemone. In habit the plant is like the old Anemone Japonica Alba, the same strong growth and healthy foliage, and fully as free a bloomer. The flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, with several rows of large white petals; very durable, lasting much longer than those of the single variety.

ACHILLEA. (Yarrow or Milfoil).

AUREA—Of low spreading habit with delicate foliage and golden yellow flowers.



ACHILLEA—PEARL.

MILLEFOLIUM ROSEUM—Rose colored flowers.

THE PEARL—The flowers are borne in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong erect stems. Pure white in color, somewhat resembling a Pompon Chrysanthemum.

ALTHÆA ROSEA. (Hollyhock).

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn or interspersing among shrubbery they are invaluable. The flowers, which are as elegant in shape as a Camelia, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of crimson, yellow, pink, orange, white, etc. They require a deep, rich soil, and will repay in quantity and beauty of bloom any extra care. We offer a fine assortment in separate colors.

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine).

CERULEA—A beautiful Rocky mountain species with broad flowers, often three inches in diameter; the outer sepals deep lilac or blue; petals white, while the deep blue spur is tipped green. A grand variety for the border or rockery.

CHRYSANTHA—Grows two and a half feet high, forming a bush two or three feet across, which is covered for two months with golden yellow flowers with long spurs. One of the most distinct of the family.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA. (Golden Marguerite).

One of the best yellow-flowered perennials. It is a continuous bloomer the entire summer, unequalled for cutting, and it is a magnificent grower, withstanding both wet and dry weather. The flowers are of the exact form of a daisy, but clear yellow.

ASTILBE, (Japan Spiræa.)

ASTILBE JAPONICA—A handsome plant with small, pure white flowers in large branching panicles. It is extensively used for forcing for winter flowers by florists.

ASTILBE JAPONICA COMPACTA—Compared with Japonica the individual flowers are much more numerous, the flower spikes larger and more compact.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

A beautiful hardy border plant; grows fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces its bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season.

CAMPANULA, (Bellflower.)

Beautiful hardy herbaceous perennials, bearing a great profusion of attractive bloom the whole season.

GRANDIS—Grows two to three feet high; large, purple drooping flower.

CARPATICA—Bright blue.

CARPATICA ALBA—Pure white, fine for cutting.

DICENTRA.

SPECTABILIS—A hardy perennial plant with rose colored flowers in great abundance. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated; two feet high. Flowers in April or May.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA, (Gas Plant.)

A very showy border plant, forming a bush about two and one-half feet in height, having fragrant foliage and curious shaped flowers.

ALBA—White.

RUBRA—Red.

DELPHINIUM.

FORMOSUM—A strong, robust perennial, two to three feet high; flowers in abundance; deep azure, with white center. June and July. If the flower stalks are cut down immediately after the first blooming, another crop of flowers can be obtained in autumn.

DIANTHUS, PINK, (Hardy Garden Pinks.)

Valuable border plants, hardy everywhere; blooming freely in May and June; rich clove fragrance. We offer 12 distinct varieties.



EULALIA ZEBRINA.

DURONICUM.

PLANTAGINEUM (Leopard's Bane.)—Fine bushy habit. Flowers bright yellow, two or three inches across; borne in greatest profusion.

ERIANTHUS.

RAVENNÆ—This magnificent plant resembles the Pampas Gras, but blooms much more abundantly. A desirable plant for the decoration of lawns.

EULALIA.

GRACILIS UNIVITATA—Narrow green leaves with a silvery white mid-rib. This plant is of most graceful habit and is very useful for decorative purposes and the center of vases, as well as making an attractive lawn plant; perfectly hardy, standing our most severe winters.

JAPONICA VARIEGATA—A hardy perennial from Japan, with long narrow leaves striped with green and white, throwing up stalks four to six feet high, terminating with a cluster of flower spikes on which the individual flowers are arranged.

JAPONICA ZEBRINA—This is one of the most striking and distinct plants. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being striped every two or three inches by a band of yellow one-half inch wide.

FUNKIA, (Day Lily.)

ALBA (Subcordata.)—The Funkias all make handsome, showy plants, and this is the best of the class. Beautiful broad ovate leaves, with large, lily-like, pure white fragrant flowers in large clusters.

GRANDIFLORA AUREA VARIEGATA—Foliage variegated green and yellow.

JAPONICA ALBA MARGINATA—Leaves distinctly edged creamy white.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA, (Blanket Flower.)

Perennial plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and stalks two feet high, producing on very long stems blossoms two to three inches across, in shape like a field daisy, but of most gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red brown, while the petals are orange, crimson and red, shaded into rings of color, thus cutting the petals into three somewhat distinct sections of color. Delights in a rather poor light soil, and blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.





HEMEROCALLIS KWAMSO, FL. PL.

HELIANTHUS.

MULTIFLORUS PLENUS—Flowers from three to four inches in diameter, as double as any double Dahlia, and cover the plant from the ground to the top. Color a bright golden yellow. For effect in the garden it stands out boldly, and for mixed borders and foregrounds to shrubberies (where it should be grouped in numbers) it is one of the most admirable plants. It should have a sunny position and rich soil.

LÆTIFLORUS—One of the most beautiful plants for the garden; the flowers are about four inches in diameter, of the richest golden yellow color. Perfectly hardy; flowers from July to September.

HIBISCUS.

CRIMSON EYE.—A remarkable showy and handsome hardy plant. A robust grower with dark red stems. The flowers are immense in size, often measuring twenty inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center of each flower. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season.

HYPERICUM, (St. John's Wort).

MOSERIANUM—A grand variety, with large bright golden yellow flowers two inches in diameter. A continuous bloomer.

HEMEROCALLIS.

FLAVA (Lemon Colored Lily.)—A pretty, hardy herbaceous plant, with long, narrow leaves; flower stalks two to three feet high, with a crown of beautiful lemon-colored flowers, three to four inches in diameter, that are delightfully fragrant.

DUMORTIERI—Very dwarf and compact, producing an endless number of large, lily-like blossoms of a bright orange color. The smallest plant will bloom freely the first year.

KWAMSO, FL. PL.—Large, double, copper-colored flowers; in bloom all summer. An excellent plant for the hardy border, and one that grows and blooms well in almost any situation.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

A magnificent Yucca-like plant, producing in July and August a flower stem three to four feet high, covered with from 20 to 30 pure white, pendant, bell-shaped flowers.



HIBISCUS CRIMSON EYE.



IRIS KÄMPFERI.

IRIS KÄMPFERII.

The Japanese Iris is an excellent addition to the list of hardy herbaceous plants, and should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation. They are quite distinct from all the other varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We offer six distinct varieties.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS, (Perennial Pea.)

Very ornamental climbing herbaceous plants, well adapted to grow on garden trellises, to cover walls, stumps, etc. Seldom out of bloom from June until hard frost in fall. A useful plant for cut flowers. We offer three distinct colors, red, pink and white.



LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

One of the most charming spring flowering plants, producing in profusion its delicate bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive in any common soil, and will do well in shady situations where few other plants will succeed.



PAPAVER BRACTEATA.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA, (London Pride).

Handsome plants of easy culture, with brilliant scarlet flowers all summer.

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS, (Hardy Candytuft).

Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants.

PAPAVER, (Poppy).

BRACTEATA—A charming species, producing numerous stout, leafy stems, two and one-half feet high, with immense deep blood crimson flowers, having a black blotch at the base of each petal.

NUDICAULE (Iceland Poppy)—A beautiful class of hardy Poppies, forming tufts of fern-like foliage. The flower stalks are about one foot high and bear elegant cup-shaped flowers, ranging in color from pure white and yellow to deep orange scarlet; valuable for cut flowers, lasting well when cut and having a pleasant lilac perfume. We offer in separate colors white, yellow and orange. See cut, page 93.



PHLOXES.

PHLOX, DECUSSATA, (Perennial Phlox).

There is no class of hardy plants more desirable than the perennial Phlox. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where they will be a mass of bloom the entire season. We offer an excellent assortment, selected with great care from the best European collections.

AMPHION—Deep purplish crimson.

ATHIS—Light salmon rose; fine.

AUGUST RIVIERE—Bright salmon red.

ABUNDANCE—Rosy violet; extra large flower.

CROSS OF HONOR—An attractive striped variety; color, a beautiful rosy mauve, each petal regularly marked with white.

CROESUS—Rosy crimson.

EUGENE SCHOTT—Rosy lilac with lighter veinings, large white eye.

EUGENE DANZANVILLIERS—Rosy lilac; fine large flowers.

ESIAS TEGNIER—Rosy crimson, very bright.

ETNA—Orange red, maroon center.

GEO. SANDS—White.

HAMLET—Bright red.

HENRY MURGER—Extra large flower; white carmine center.

JEAN D' ARC—Pure white large flower.

JULES JOUY—Clear rosy lilac, white eye.

LEONARD DE VINCI. White, violet maroon center.

MOLIER—Salmon, flushed rose, deeper center.

PANTHEON—Rosy salmon; very large.

P. BONNETON—Rose, deeper center.

PAUL BERT—Lilac.

ROBUR—Bright rose, deeper center; extra large.

SYLPHIDE—White, striped purple.

SESOSTRIS—Carmine amaranthe; fine large flower.

SURPRISE—Reddish violet.

THE PEARL—Extra fine, pure white.

VIRGO MARIE—White, large and fine.

WM. ROBINSON—Rosy salmon; extra large and fine.

PHLOX, SUBULATA, (Moss Pink).

Low spreading stems and narrow moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple with darker center, produced in wonderful profusion in April and May.

ALBA—A white flowering variety of the above, very showy when in flower, presenting a mass of bloom like a sheet of snow.

PLUMBAGO.

LARPENTÆ—A useful edging plant, bearing rich deep blue flowers, and continuing in bloom till frost.

PLATYCODON, (Chinese Bell-flower.)

GRANDIFLORUM—A valuable perennial, forming a dense branching bush of upright habit, with neat foliage, and from middle of July until late September bearing a constant succession of handsome, large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers. Succeeds well in any ordinary soil.

PÆONIES—TREE.

Handsome flowering shrubs, attaining a height of four to six feet with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors and enormous in size, often six to eight inches across. Very effective amongst shrubs or in borders.

BANKSII—Rosy blush, very large, fragrant flowers. One of the best.

NEW JAPANESE TREE PÆONIES.

We offer the following new varieties under numbers; they are all of immense size and of the most gorgeous colors.

No. 1. Deep crimson, shaded rose.

No. 5. Delicate flesh.

No. 10. Pure white.

No. 18. Deep pink with lighter shadings.

No. 20. Bright crimson.

No. 23. Blush white.

POLEMONIUM.

CERRULEUM—Flowers bright blue with yellow stamens, in clusters. Plant grows 2 to 2½ feet high.



PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM.

PÆONIES, (Herbaceous.)

A very showy and most useful class of hardy plants; they are exceedingly hardy and will flourish in any section of the country, no matter how cold. They grow and flower well in almost any soil with very little care but the flower will be finer and colors brighter if given a deep, rich loam well manured.

ANDRE LAURIES—Deep red, late bloomer.

ANEMONÆFLORA—Rose, buff center.

ALBIFLORA EDULIS—White, cream center

BERTHA DHOUE—Deep rose.

CHINENSIS ALBA—Double white.

CHINENSIS ROSEA—Clear light rose.

CUPREA SUPERBA—Rose, buff center.

CANDIDISSIMA—Blush white.

CHRISTOPHE ACHORD—Rose, creamy white center.

DANBENTON—Purplish rose.

LADY LEONORA BRAMWELL—Silvery rose.

LA VESTAL—Blush, buff center.

LA PERLE—Rosy white.

L'ESPERANCE—Mottled rose.

LOUIS RENAULT—Bright rose.

M. THIERS—Rose, shaded purple.

M. MILLET—Deep rose.

M. VALLIANT—Light rose.

MARIE LEMOINE—Fine large double white.

IVALIS—White, cream center.

NIVEA PLENISSIMA—Blush white.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA—Rich deep crimson; very early and one of the brightest of all dark colored varieties.

ROSE QUINTAL—Pink, cream center.

REVESH—Pink, white center.



SPIREA PALMATA.

conspicuous plant. The flower stalks, three and four feet high, are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.

SPIREAS.

PALMATA—One of the handsomest of our herbaceous plants and very hardy; beautiful palmate foliage, and a succession of showy flowers, deep crimson in color. Very effective, and should be in every collection.

FILIPENDULA, FLORA PLENA—A fine variety with fern-like, deep green foliage, and large, dense, showy heads of clear white double flowers.

TRITOMA UVARIA. (Flame Flowers).

A splendid half hardy summer and autumn flowering plant, producing magnificent spikes of rich orange flowering tubes. They may be left in the ground during winter with good protection, or can be taken up in the fall and potted and kept from frost.

YUCCA.

FILAMENTOSA ADAM'S NEEDLE—A very



PAPAVER NUDICAULE. (See page 90.)

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS AND TUBERS

That require to be taken up in the Fall,
and to be kept from freezing.

AMARYLLIS.

FORMOSISSIMA, JACOBÆA LILY—Crimson velvet color, flowering early in the summer. To be planted out in May in rich ground. The roots are preserved like Dahlias during the winter.

EQUESTRE—Bright salmon pink, with a distinct snow-white blotch at base of petals.

JOHNSONII—An elegant variety with crimson flowers, five inches in diameter, each petal striped with white. Flower stalk two feet high, with clusters of three to five blooms.

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladioli is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire stalk will open in the most beautiful manner.



GLADIOLUS.



CANNA LARGE FLOWERED DWARF.

CANNAS LARGE FLOWERED DWARF.

Nothing can be more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these ever-blooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a very short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until stopped by frost in fall. When grown as pot plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom all winter if taken into the house or conservatory. No one who has a lawn or yard should be without a bed of these beautiful free-blooming Cannas. See our plant catalogue for list of varieties.

DAHLIAS.

Of this useful class of fall flowering plants we offer a choice collection, including the best varieties of the Large flowering, Bouquet, Cactus, and Single sections. See description in our No. 2 Catalogue.

TIGRIDIAS, (Shell Flower.)

One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.



TIGRIDIA.

TUBEROSE.

DOUBLE WHITE—Flowers very fragrant. Flower stems from three to four feet high. Late autumn.

PEARL—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size, imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to two feet.

VARIEGATED LEAVED—A single flowered variety with leaves beautifully variegated deep green and creamy white. It flowers from two to three weeks earlier than either of the double varieties.

FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

For List of Varieties and Descriptions see our No. 3 Catalogue.

CROCUS.

A universal favorite and one of the earliest ornaments of the garden; generally grown along the edges of the walks or flower beds. They should be planted two inches deep. Blue, White, Striped and Yellow.

CHIONODOXA LUCILLÆ.

GLORY OF THE SNOW—One of the most lovely hardy spring flowering bulbous plants, producing spikes of lovely azure blue flowers, with pure white centers. It is perfectly hardy, and may be planted as edgings to beds or in clumps or masses, flowering very early in spring.

FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS.

CROWN IMPERIAL—Very showy plants; are quite hardy, and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

GALANTHUS.

SNOWDROP—This, the earliest of spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.



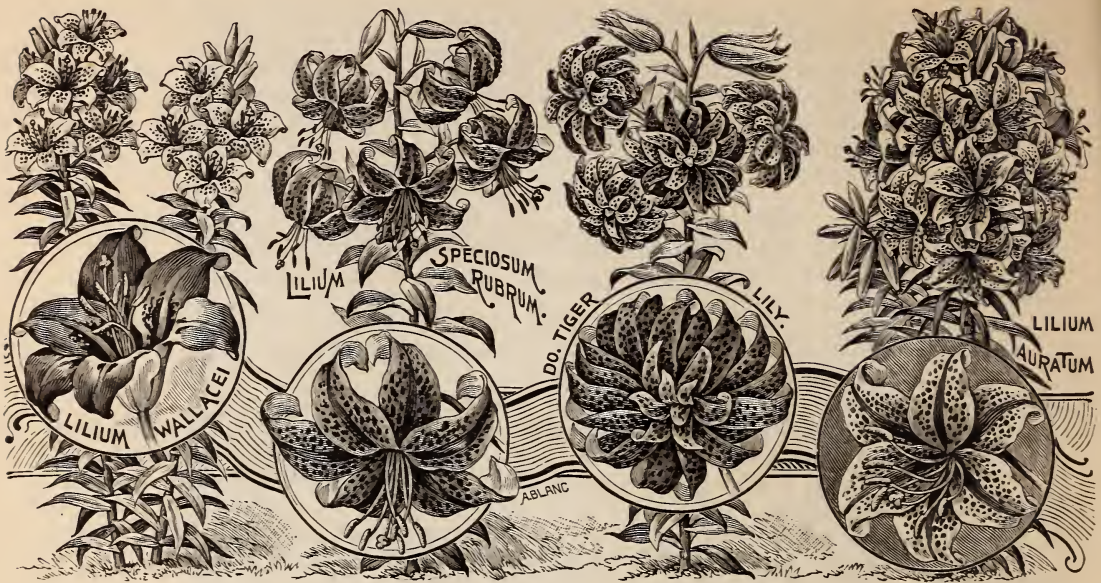
HYACINTHS.

HYACINTHS.

One of the most beautiful and fragrant of the early spring flowering bulbs, and is used largely for forcing in winter for cut flower purposes.

JONQUILS.

Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.



LILIES.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

AURATUM—Gold Banded Lily of Japan. Flowers very large, of a delicate ivory white color, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

CANDIDUM—The old fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest.

BATEMANII—Rich apricot yellow; distinct.

EXCELSUM—This remarkable lily attains the wonderful height of five to six feet. It produces from eight to twelve nodding, rich, apricot-hued blooms.

HARRISII, (The Bermuda Easter Lily.)—Flowers large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

SUPERBUM, (Turk's Cap Lily.)—One of our native species grows three to five feet high. Flower brilliant orange red.

ELEGANS ERECTUM—Very hardy, and succeeds everywhere; flower erect and borne in clusters. Orange spotted scarlet.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM—White, shaded with deep rose, spotted red.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM—Color pure white, with a slight rose tint on the ends of the petals; form perfect.

LONGIFLORUM—Large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped flower, very fragrant.

PULCHELLUM—An early flowering variety; flowers borne upright, spreading their petals nearly at right angles; color bright crimson, spotted black.

PARDALINUM—Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted brownish purple.

TIGRINUM FL. PL. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

TENUIFOLIUM—A native of Siberia, one of the very earliest and hardiest of the lilies; flowers vivid scarlet with petals reflexed; very showy and free flowering, blooming early in the spring.

WALLACEI—A magnificent Japanese variety, with beautiful clear buff flowers, spotted with black; very distinct.



NARCISSUS.

NARCISSUS.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

ALBA PLENA ODORATA—Snow white, exquisitely scented, "The Double White Poet's Narcissus."

INCOMPARABLE—"Butter and Eggs," large double flowers, rich yellow, with orange centre, fine for winter flowers.

ORANGE PHENIX—Orange and Lemon.

SILVER PHENIX—Creamy white and sulphur.

VAN SION—"The Old Double Yellow Daffodil." Rich golden yellow, one of the best forcing sorts.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

AJAX PRINCEPS—Yellow, cream cup.

BULBOCODIUM, OR HOOP PETTICOAT—Rich golden yellow.

BIFLORUS—White, with yellow cup.

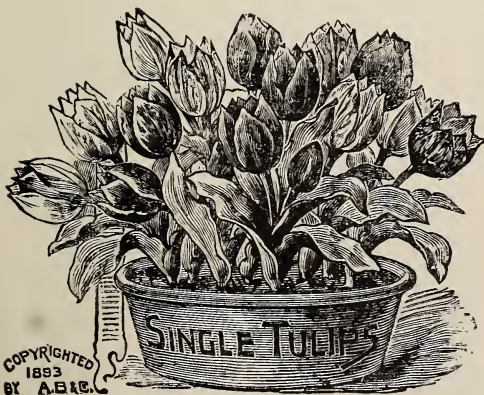
TRUMPET MAJOR—Yellow.

POETICUS ORNATUS—Large, beautifully formed, pure white flowers, with saffron cup, tinged with rosy scarlet.

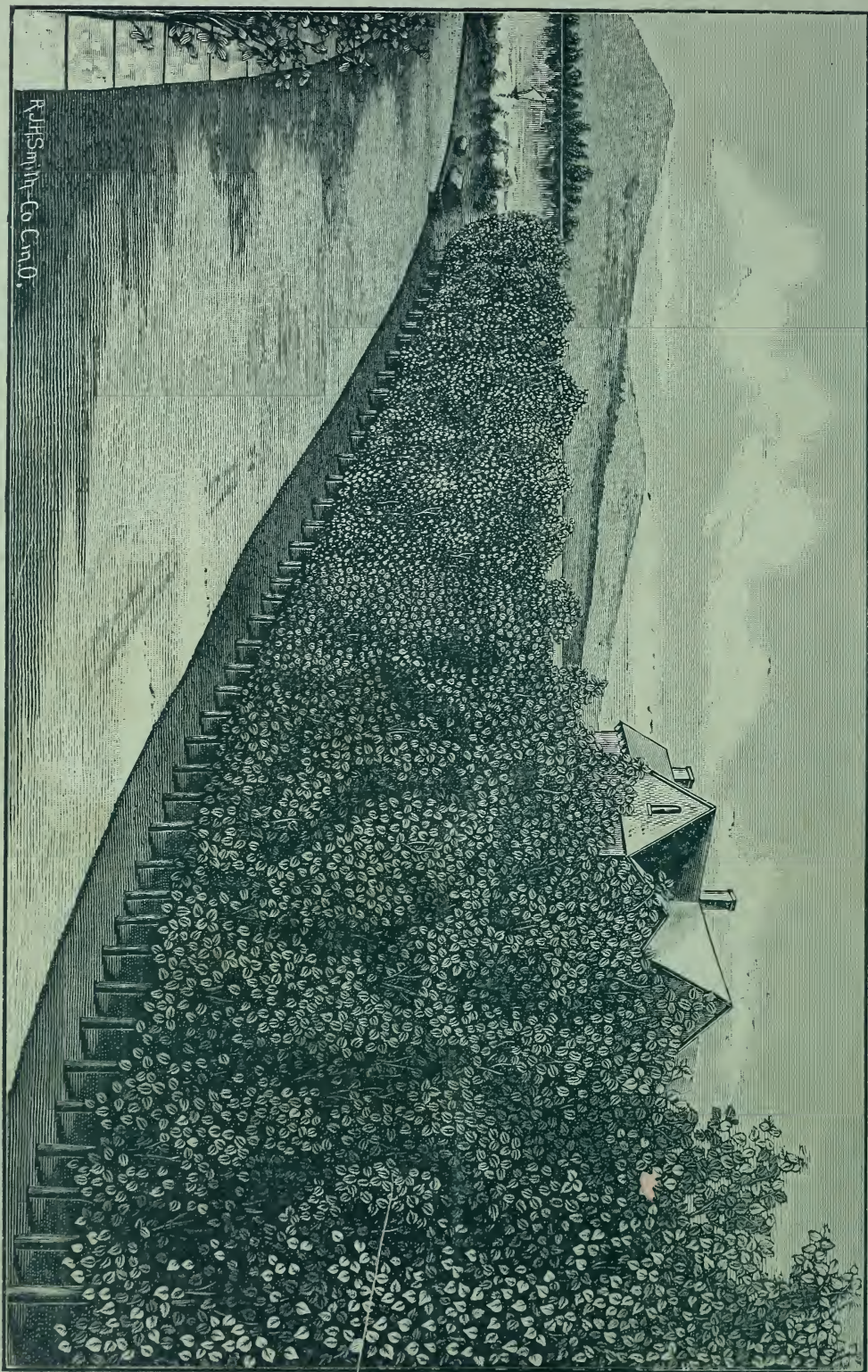
OBVALARIS—Yellow, very early.

TULIPS.

Nothing in the floral world equals the brilliancy and gorgeousness of a bed of good tulips. For outside flowering they should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart.



DOUBLE TULIPS.



CAROLINA POPLAR USED FOR A SCREEN.